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MORLEY ON EGYPTIAN WAR

A HAZARDOUS PROPOSAL FOR A FLIMSY AND IRRELEVANT REASON.

Delaying Evacuation and Diverting Funds for England's Purpose Censured—Labouchere and Vernon-Harcourt Concur and the Liberals Cheer, but the Government Is Sustained by a Large Majority of the House of Commons.

LONDON, March 20.—In the House of Commons to-day G. N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, said that the Italian Government had communicated to the British Government the information that there was a prospect that the dervishes would make an attack upon Kassala, and pointed out the effect that such an attack would have upon Egypt.

John Morley asked if a majority of the Egyptian Debt Commission was competent to sanction the proposed expenditure for the Dongola expedition.

Mr. Curzon said that the commission controlled two funds. The largest of these, which was derived from a conversion of the Egyptian debt, required the unanimous consent of the powers to authorize expenditure of the whole or any part thereof, but the smaller one, a reserve fund amounting to £2,500,000, he said, might be disposed of by a majority of the commission.

During the debate on the estimate, John Morley, amid cheers from the Liberal benches, moved to reduce the vote for the Foreign Office in order to call attention to recent events in Egypt.

Mr. Morley said in reply to a question that unquestionably his motion sought a vote of censure upon the Government, and recalled the circumstances that he himself had moved a similar vote in 1885 upon the then Liberal Government in condemnation of its policy in Egypt.

In the course of his argument, Mr. Morley admitted that the occupation of Egypt by Great Britain had been productive of much benefit and many blessings to the people of that country (Conservative cheers.) But, he said, the long continuance of that occupation had been fraught with great disadvantages to Great Britain.

It was an unfortunate step the Government was taking to delay the evacuation of Egypt and divert Egyptian funds from the purposes of Egyptian development and the application of the money to England's own purposes. [Protesting cries of "Oh!" "Oh!" from the Conservative benches.]

The new policy, he declared, would impose upon Egypt the duty of governing one of the most difficult territories on the face of the earth. The Government, Mr. Morley said, had not explained their policy, and the Ministers had declined to treat the House with that confidence that the country had reason to expect on the eve of so great an undertaking. So hazardous a proposal, he held, could never be justified by a reason so meagre, flimsy, irrelevant, and hollow as the one advanced.

Mr. Morley's remarks were received with prolonged Liberal cheers.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, said it would be impossible for the Opposition to pass judgment upon the policy of the Government unless the Government first made up its mind definitely in regard to the immediate evacuation of Egypt.

Nothing in recent history, he said, could be looked back to with more pride and satisfaction than the peaceful revolution in Egyptian affairs which had been accomplished with a handful of men and a British civil administration. If Egypt should be abandoned, all this would be undone. Egypt must be defended if her prosperity was to continue.

The consent of a majority of the powers had already been given to England's plan of meeting the expenses, and the Government had no knowledge leading them to assume that the consent of the remaining powers would be finally refused. If the result of the British expedition should in a measure relieve Egypt from the constant menace of attacks by the Dervishes, the expenditure incurred would be more than compensated for. It would be impossible to fulfill England's duty to the people as long as the Dervishes were permitted to threaten peaceful industry by their constant raids.

The defeat of the Italians in Abyssinia had created a new situation. If Kassala should fall, the ill effect upon Egypt would be incalculable. The various tribes of the Soudan were putting aside their internecine disputes and combining in a great effort against Egypt. The wisest policy was to anticipate their attack and prevent the Dervishes from concentrating against one object. Whatever the Egyptian advance might ultimately be, he said, it would only be limited by the nature and extent of the resistance encountered and the maintenance of the security of the communities.

Henry Labouchère said the Government should wait before taking action until Egypt is attacked by the Dervishes. The reluctance on the part of the Ministers to disclose their plans, he declared, concealed a large scheme. Mr. Labouchère predicted that the expedition, unless checked by disaster, would go to Dongola, Khartoum, and Darfur.

Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, who represents the North Division of Lambeth in the interest of the Liberal-Unionists, asserted that Egypt had a right to reclaim her former frontiers, and that the opportunity to do so had come. The total defeat of the Mahdists, Mr. Stanley declared, must precede the independence of Egypt.

The Right Hon. George Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that the expedition would take a strongly defensive position at Akasheh, where it would remain until the hot season, when, if it was thought desirable, it would proceed to Dongola. The Government, he added, possessed proofs that there was a general ferment among the dervishes and that they were threatening Kassala and the Nile Valley.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, the Opposition leader in the House, said that the Government was entering upon a long, dangerous, and uncertain enterprise. It would not state the true object or define the real limits of the expedition. He believed it would be condemned by the people.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader in the House, said there was nothing in the expedition to excite suspicion or alarm in France. The operations had no relation to the British occupation of Egypt. The position of Egypt could not be satisfactory until that country regained control of a large part of the Soudan. Everything gained for Egypt would be gained forever. It would not be an advance followed by a retreat.

He was convinced that in the interests of Egypt and of Egypt alone the Government was well advised in initiating this policy.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Morley's motion, and it was defeated—288 to 145.

EXPEDITION'S PLANS REDUCED.

Sir Charles Dilke Thinks that Salisbury Has Changed His Mind.

PARIS, March 20.—Le Figaro, in a dispatch from London publishes a report of an interview with Sir Charles Dilke, M. P., on the subject of the British expedition up the Nile Valley, in which he says:

"It would be useless to go to Dongola, and it would be superfluous to asist Kassala, which place the Italians have decided to abandon. The real motive was to conquer the Soudan, but Lord Salisbury changed his mind owing to the fact that the consensus of opinion in the House of Commons was opposed to a fresh war in the Soudan. The Government will therefore modify the extent and aim of the expedition, and reduce it to the simplest proportions."

Le Journal says: "If Great Britain wished to be frank and loyal to Egypt she would leave the Government of the Khedive free to express an opinion which would certainly reject the Dongola expedition."

L'Eclair says that the whole of France will applaud the couretous and firm statements made by M. Berthelot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ITALIANS DEFEAT DERVISHES.

Akasheh Occupied by the Egyptian Troops Without Opposition.

MASSOWAH, March 20.—A force of dervishes made four attacks on the Italians in the Saoderat defiles, near Kassala, March 18. They were repulsed each time with losses.

LONDON, March 20.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Cairo saying that Col. Hunter has occupied Akasheh, south of Wady Halfa, without opposition. He will probably push on to Suardeh, where the dervishes have their northern outposts.

The Morning Post's correspondent says that several friendly Arab tribes have volunteered to help the Egyptians in the campaign against the dervishes, and that their offer has been accepted.

ITALY'S COLONIAL ENTERPRISE.

A Radical Deputy Attacks the Military Party, Court, and King.

ROME, March 20.—During the discussion to-day by the Chamber of Deputies of the credits asked for by the Government, Signor Paolo Taroni, Radical member for Lugo, demanded the recall of the Italian troops from Africa. He held that the military party, the Court, and the King were answerable for Italy's fatal colonial policy.

Signor Taroni was repeatedly called to order, and his arraignment of the Government was greeted with shouts of "Enough!" "Sit down!" The hubbub finally became so great that the sitting was suspended for a time.

Upon the resumption of the sitting, Signor Sonnino, formerly Minister of the Treasury, denied a statement that had been made that the followers of ex-Prime Minister Crispi desired to raise a question of confidence in the Government. He appealed to all the members of the House to vote the credits.

A HOLY WAR AGAINST EGYPT.

Osman Digna Will Go to Dongola and the British Troops Drill.

LONDON, March 20.—A dispatch from Cairo to The Globe says: "The Khalifa has proclaimed a holy war against Egypt, calling upon all dervishes capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves under the green banner. It is asserted that Osman Digna will quit Kassala and join the dervish forces around Dongola.

"The British and Egyptian troops are in a healthy condition and are drilling daily.

"A number of machine guns have been started for the front. The weather is perfect."

Italian Troops Against the Mahdists.

ROME, March 20.—A dispatch to La Tribuna from Massowah says that Gen. Baldissera, the Italian commander in Africa, has sent two battalions of infantry and a battery of artillery to Keren, to operate against the Mahdists.

SET THE INSANE MAN FREE.

O'Donohue, Whom the State Hospital Was Obliged to Receive, Returned to Bellevue and Released.

John P. O'Donohue, the insane patient in whose case the Commissioners of Charities obtained a writ of mandamus from Justice MacLean Thursday, ordering the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, to receive the patient, whether or not provided with new clothing, was set free last night.

The hospital authorities placed O'Donohue in a boat at noon yesterday, and delivered him, together with a copy of the mandamus, to Dr. Mac Donald, on the island. He was accepted without any trouble.

Dr. Macy and two attendants from the State Hospital brought the patient back to Bellevue about 4 o'clock, but they were refused admission at the gate house. Superintendent Murphy refused to accept O'Donohue, and the attendants took him away. Just where they went could not be learned. One story said they returned to Ward's Island, and another that they proceeded to walk about the streets.

At all events, at 9:05 last night the gate at Bellevue was opened, and O'Donohue was pushed through, together with an envelope containing the mandamus and the commitment papers.

Dr. Macy and the two attendants disappeared. Dr. Russell, in charge of the Insane pavilion at Bellevue; Dr. Fitch of the Examingin Board of Lunacy, Superintendent Murphy, and Gen. O'Beirne, Charity Commissioner, were summoned to the gatehouse, where O'Donohue was calmly sitting.

Gen. O'Beirne told O'Donohue that he had been discharged, and he immediately jumped up, and rushed through the gateway and into the street.

O'Donohue was arrested about a month ago for threatening Rabbi H. Pereira Mendez.

ENGINEER MACCARTY TO RETIRE.

Another Naval Officer Made Ill by Too Much Work.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Another victim has been added to the long list of naval engineers who have collapsed from overwork. A cablegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Selfridge, commanding the European squadron, announcing that Chief Engineer Gilbert M. MacCarty of the flagship San Francisco had been condemned by a medical survey, and that he would be sent to the Brooklyn Naval Hospital in charge of a Surgeon of that ship.

Mr. MacCarty, although somewhat advanced in years, being nearly sixty, has always been regarded as a very vigorous man, and his collapse was totally unexpected, but the strain of overwork seems to bear alike on the oldest or youngest of the engineer branch of the Naval Service. Two of the youngest chief engineers have already been retired this year for physical disability. Chief Engineer MacCarty's retirement is a foregone conclusion, as his disability is paralysis. The service is being absolutely crippled by the insufficiency of the appropriation for naval engineers, which (as already shown in these dispatches) is continually causing capable officers to break down in the prime of life from the intense strain of the labors imposed upon them through the failure to provide sufficient relief and assistance.

On account of the scarcity of engineer officers and the necessity of putting several new ships in commission, it will not be possible to send a chief engineer to take Mr. MacCarty's place. Meanwhile Passed Assistant Engineer William McFarland will have charge of the San Francisco's engines.

A Child Born on a Train.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 20.—Mrs. Morris Triger, a German woman of Rochester, traveling with two children, aged two and three years, respectively, gave birth to a child to-night on the Hudson River Railroad train from New-York to Buffalo leaving the Grand Central Station at 7:30 o'clock. Conductor Hopper telegraphed from Peekskill for an ambulance to meet the train, but before its arrival the child was born. A physician who was among the passengers attended her. A purse of $18 was raised on the train and presented to the woman. She was taken to Vassar Hospital, where she is resting comfortably. She was on her way to Rochester, where she expected her husband to meet her.

Wholesale Burning of Kindling Wood.

A large quantity of kindling wood in the yard of the Knickerbocker Kindling Wood Company, and four one-story small buildings, at 525 to 531 West Fifty-fifth Street, were burned late last night.

The fire was discovered about 10:30 o'clock by a policeman. He gave an alarm and then saved six horses from one of the buildings. Within two hours the fire was under control. The loss was $10,000; partly covered by insurance.

Run Down by a Trolley Car.

Ex-Police Sergt. Thomas Farley, while driving up Boston Avenue yesterday, attempted to cross the street and was struck by a trolley car. The rig was overturned and he received several scalp wounds. The motorman did not stop, and the police are hunting for him.

AN EQUESTRIAN PASTOR

THE REV. A. W. BERTRAM'S CONGREGATION GREATLY EXASPERATED.

Charges Made Against Him Because His Daring Riding, Fashionable Dress, and Manner of Conducting His Church at Lindenhurst, L. I., Do Not Harmonize with the Ideas That Prevail Among the Elders in That Sedate German Village.

LINDENHURST, L. I., March 20.—There might not have been any trouble in St. John's Lutheran Church, in this village, had Pastor A. W. Bertram ridden a bicycle, as many clergymen do, instead of a high-stepping horse. But the Rev. Mr. Bertram's German congregation declare that the pastor looks too much like a circus performer on horseback, and the Synod of the church is considering the question of getting a new pastor who has not his weakness for equestrian exercise.

Everything in Lindenhurst is German. No language is heard upon the streets here but German. The inhabitants frown upon any departure from the plain customs, speech, and dress which they brought with them from Germany.

St. John's Lutheran Church is the principal religious organization here. It is the only church, and its congregation embraces the entire population of the village. Hence the pastor is a person of no small importance in the community. Pastor Bertram has held the post for three years. With the young women he has been somewhat of a favorite until lately. He is a young man, has Hamburg whiskers, is tall, and of dark complexion, and altogether has a fine physique. These good qualities, in addition to the fact tnat he is a bachelor, made him popular with the young women. They vied with one another, and cast captivating glances toward him, but he seemed impervious to these glances. Hence he is still unmarried.

The attentions of the young women, however, had the effect, the male members declare, of giving the pastor the affliction known as "swelled head." He began to patronize fashionable haberdashers and custom tailors in New-York, with the result of adding great artificial adornments to his naturally attractive person. He began trimming his Hamburg whiskers in Lord Dundreary style; he wore spike-toed patent-leather shoes, striped shirt fronts, a silk hat, and carried himself with a Beau Brummel air. All this caused many guttural mutterings among the members of the congregation. One fat pillar of the church called the pastor "ein dute," and hinted that it might be a good thing to cut down his salary, which amounts to about $1,000 a year.

The first really objectionable manifestation of Pastor Bertram's fastidious tastes occurred a few days ago. George Weyrich, a popular young man and member of the Fire Department and Odd Fellows, died, and the firemen and Odd Fellows prepared to attend the funeral in uniform. Bertram was told of this and became indignant, and said that people could not enter his church wearing red shirts and the regalia of secret societies. A committee waited upon him to overcome his objections, but he was obdurate. In the most select Berlin German he informed his parishioners that he would not allow the uniforms in his church. The committee went away, coupling the pastor's name with remarks the propriety of which would have been questioned by that individual had he heard them.

Then the synod of the church met and held an all-night session. They did not reach any conclusion, but the pastor's case will receive more attention. What makes it look particularly bad for him is the fact that the congregation is a unit in condemning his latest venture, the purchase of the handsome charger. Pastor Bertram once served in a Prussian cavalry regiment, and is an expert equestrian. He has galloped through the streets for several days in a happy fashion and has attracted no end of attention.

When remarks first began to be made concerning Pastor Bertram last Fall, one member made some that the pastor thought slanderous, and had him arrested. But he was subsequently acquitted. This added to the feeling that had been aroused on another occasion, when Frederick Torns, a son of Excise Commissioner Torns, was to be married in the church. A friend of the pastor's was not invited to the wedding. The pastor became so angry thereat that he refused to permit the wedding to be held in the church, and removed all the lamps and seats. The sexton went to the rescue, however, replaced the missing furniture, and the wedding was held with another pastor officiating.

Pastor Bertram's horseback feats, following his other exploits, have seemed like a slap in the face to the congregation. Formal charges of conduct unbecoming a minister of the Gospel have been presented to the synod, and the result is awaited with interest.

HOUSE-BREAKER JUMPS FROM A TRAIN.

Constable Loosened "Nippers" and He Easily Plunged to Freedom.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 20.—James Foulk, a house-breaker, and who is also known as a pugilist, escaped from Constable Redmond of this city on a Pennsylvania Railroad train last night, forty miles east of Pittsburg. Foulk broke into a house in Harrisburg two years ago and was captured soon afterward. He escaped while being taken to jail. Constable Redmond arrested him in Pittsburg Tuesday.

On the train Foulk complained that the "nippers" gave him pain and asked that they be loosened. While the constable was complying with the request, Foulk made a sudden plunge for the front door of the car. The train was running at the rate of forty miles an hour, but this did not alarm the housebreaker, who jumped into a pile of snow, and, it is believed, escaped injury.

The train was stopped and run back to the place where Foulk made his escape but no trace of him could be found.

LITTLE GERTRUDE TAYLOR'S REVENGE.

She Poisoned Her Family and Caused the Death of a Brother.

CRAIG, Mo., March 20.—Gertrude Taylor, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Dillon B. Taylor, yesterday confessed that she poisoned her parents and brothers and sisters March 10. She had a bitter hatred against the wife of her brother, Robert Taylor, who was living with the family, and sought revenge.

Robert Taylor has died, and four members of the family, including D. B. Taylor, are recovering from the effects of the poison, which came near proving fatal in each case. Gertrude Taylor was arrested yesterday, and had her preliminary hearing. Her bond was fixed at $1,000, which was furnished.

The Taylor family is one of the most prominent in Craig, and the grandparents of the girl on her mother's side are very wealthy, and say they will do all in their power to save Gertrude from the penitentiary.

Pierpont Morgan Going to Europe.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., March 20.—J. Pierpont Morgan will sail for Europe next Wednesday. He will be absent about six weeks. Mr. Morgan caught a severe cold recently, but he is now all right again. The trip to Europe is purely a business one. Mr. Morgan makes it every year about this time. He is usually accompanied by some member of his family. He will not visit the Continent this trip.

The New-York Herald's Easter Number, published next Sunday, the 22d inst., will include, in addition to all the news, a magnificent Art Section of 24 beautifully illustrated pages in colors and half tones. It will also contain the Herald's $2,000 prize story, by Edgar Fawcett, "A Romance of Old New-York"; sermons by His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons; Bishop-elect Satterlee of Washington, and Dr. Savage of Boston; Easter fashions from Paris, poems, stories, and a multitude of other attractive features. Price Five Cents. Don't Miss It.—Adv.

DEEP DRIFTS UP THE STATE.

Trains on Many Railroads Find Troublous Snowbanks—Country Roads Blocked by Snow.

PALMYRA, N. Y., March 20.—Over two feet of snow have fallen since yesterday and the storm continues. All railroad traffic is demoralized.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 20.—Ten inches of snow fell last night, a high wind causing immense drifts. At Lockport Junction the drifts are twelve feet deep.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 20.—The blizzard which set in here last night is by far the worst storm of the season. Railroad traffic is demoralized. The last through train from the east came in at 8:30 last night, and from the west at 5:37 yesterday evening. No Central trains have arrived from Buffalo since last night.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., March 20.—No trains have arrived here over the Chateaugay Railroad from Plattsburg to-day on account of huge drifts of snow on the tracks. No news has reached here of the northbound train from New-York, already two hours late, while the sleeper from Montreal is six hours behind time.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., March 20.—The New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad is blocked at the deep cuts one mile east. The Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley and Pittsburg Road is having trouble at Wheeler's Gulf, and the Western New-York and Pennsylvania is moving its trains slowly and with much difficulty. Lake Shore and Nickel Plate trains are from two to five hours late.

BUFFALO, March 20.—Street-car traffic has been kept open with difficulty, but the railroads are badly blocked. Lake Shore trains are several hours late, and the roads to the east and south are in almost as bad condition.

MONTREAL, March 20.—A heavy snowstorm has prevailed all over this section for the last twenty-four hours. Already the fall measures a foot and three-quarters on the level—the largest in many years. Railway traffic is much interrupted in consequence of the storm.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 20.—One of the worst storms in many years, so far as its effects on railway traffic are concerned, has been raging all over Ontario for the past twenty-four hours, and as a result train service everywhere is almost paralyzed. Only one train came into Toronto to-day up to 2 o'clock, while but one has left, and that is stalled a few miles from the city. A similar state of affairs is reported from every railway centre in the Province.

TWO FIGHTING SOLDIERS WILL DIE.

Allen Shot Call and Was Shot with His Own Revolver While He Was Resisting Capture.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Private Allen of Company A, Fifteenth Infantry, shot and fatally wounded Private Call of the same company in the post quarters at Fort Sheridan this morning. While being disarmed, Allen was accidentally shot with his own revolver, and he also will probably die.

The two men, it is said, had been engaged in a friendly boxing match, in which Allen was worsted. At the end of the bout Allen left the quarters, it was thought to obtain a drink of water. He returned a few minutes later carrying a revolver, and, before he could be stopped, fired at his adversary, inflicting what is supposed to be a mortal wound.

A rush was made for Allen, and in the confusion the revolver was again discharged, this bullet probably fatally wounding the struggling man. Allen is believed to be insane. An investigation of the affair has been begun by the officers of the post. It is now said that the boxing match, instead of being friendly, was a vicious fight. The men quarreled at the breakfast table, and agreed to settle the trouble by a boxing contest. The fight was fierce, Call getting decidedly the better of it.

NEGOTIATIONS ABOUT VENEZUELA.

British Ambassador Said to be Empowered to Treat with Olney.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister, continues to be uninformed as to the progress of negotiations so vital to his own country in the boundary dispute, but since President Cleveland's message to Congress, resulting in the high commission, Venezuela is no longer inquisitive as to the means pursued by the United States to settle the matter, relying with confidence upon the good intentions of the United States.

Simultaneously with the admission in the House of Commons on Monday last by Mr. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, that negotiations had been resumed, which probably had reference to the preliminary discussions by Ambassador Bayard and Lord Salisbury, full instructions reached the British Ambassador here, which are understood to be of such scope as to give him plenipotentiary powers to reach an agreement with Secretary Olney.

Little doubt is expressed that Sir Henry Stafford Northcote, who reached here Sunday, will also be an active participant in the negotiations to which, under ordinary circumstances, the Venezuelan representative would not be invited until considerable advance had been made. Beyond the fact that negotiations are actually going on, which is now admitted by all the parties concerned, the strictest secrecy is maintained as to any concessions made by either of the interested parties.

FALLING TROLLEY WIRE MAKES TROUBLE.

Causes Four Runaways in Front of Brooklyn's City Hall.

Great excitement was occasioned in front of the Brooklyn City Hall at 8 o'clock last night, while persons were hastening to the theatres and the streets were crowded with cars and pedestrians.

The trolley wire on the Court Street line fell to the street just as a car passed and caused an explosion that sounded like a pistol shot. The noise was followed by a long flash of blue fire, which hissed as it played from the end of the wire.

A stylish coach drawn by a team of horses driven by a colored coachman turned into Court Street as the wire fell. The turnout belonged to Wallace Grant, a well-known society man of 64 South Oxford Street.

The horses became frightened and ran over the sidewalk and across the green lawn in front of the park. The coachman was thrown into the snow by the Beecher Statue.

The horses ran on and narrowly escaped falling into the fountain basin before they came to sudden halt, occasioned by one of them catching his foot in the wire netting that is used to protect one of the trees on the sidewalk in front of City Hall Park. It took twenty minutes to get the horse's hoof out of the wire.

When the horses came flying across the park they frightened the cab horses that were standing in front of the City Hall, and three of them arrived dashing up Fulton Street. They had not gone far when they were caught by officers from Police Headquarters.

Five Burned in a Foundry.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Five men were burned, two of them fatally, this afternoon, in a foundry at Ashland and Archer Avenues. They were Michael Donivich and Peter Rovitch, fatally burned; Edward Davis, Miles Conway, and Alexander Cameron, seriously burned. The cupola in the converting shed fell from its supports, hurling the molten lead on every side. The men who were burned were working near by and could not escape.

Trial of the Massachusetts.

LEWES, Del., March 20.—The battleship Massachusetts passed out to sea this morning on her builder's trial trip, returning to the Breakwater at 2:40 P. M. She then made several runs between the "Brown" and the capes, evidently for the purpose of testing her steering apparatus, and at 5:45 P. M. anchored at the "Brown," where she will probably lie until high tide, when she will continue up the bay to Cramps' yards.

SILVER SENATORS HAPPY

Rejoice at the Attitude of Philadelphia Tariff Barons.

JUST WHAT THEY HAVE WANTED

Confident Now that the St. Louis Convention Will Be Forced to Accede to Their Demands.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS MUCH DISTURBED

They Do Not Like the Stand the "Fat" Contributors Have Taken —Grave Peril in It.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The topic which has subordinated all others to-day in Washington has been the meeting last night between representatives of the "tariff barons" of Pennsylvania and the silver Senators, who have prevented the passage of the Tariff bill, and the bargain proposed at that meeting for joining the issues of protection and free coinage. Republican protectionists who are not in favor of silver have been at pains to deny that such a bargain has been consummated or is contemplated, and to belittle the standing of the Pennsylvanians who came to Washington to meet the silver Senators. One of the manufacturers, who it is clear is not ready yet to take the public into his confidence regarding the plans of the protectionists, said to-day:

"For us, in connection with those Senators, some of whom have to be re-elected soon, to reach any such agreement would be more ridiculous than the three tailors of Tooley Street, who resolved that 'We, the people,' will do so and so. We came here to see if some agreement could not be reached with these Senators by which a tariff bill could be passed. We are all friendly to silver. But some of us at least are not so foolish as to say that we will have free coinage of silver or nothing. We were unable to accomplish anything."

In the statement furnished to the press last night by Senator Mantle, who took part in the conference, occurred this paragraph:

The conference was preliminary to others which probably will be held, and it resulted in no joint declaration. Those present expressed themselves as satisfied that the result would be to promote both interests, and that an important step had been taken in bringing them nearer together.

The fact, made known to-day, that Mr. Teller, the first speaker last night, told the manufacturers in his usual blunt manner that there could be no combination which did not provide for the free coinage of silver, does not accord with the statement that the manufacturers were "unable to accomplish anything."

As a matter of fact, the silver Senators have been in a happy frame of mind to-day, and, while declining to talk for publication on the ground that it would be more politic to permit the manufacturers to have the first word with the public, some of them have indicated clearly their belief that the result of last night's conference and those which are to follow will be that free silver will be pledged by the manufacturers who desire a return to the McKinley tariff or one even more burdensome upon the people.

One of the silver men said this afternoon that one of the manufacturers who spoke last night declared that the Pennsylvanians present belonged to the select body which had furnished the Republican Party in 1888 and in 1892 the major part of the huge sums required to run campaigns. Eighty per cent. of the total amount was named as their contribution to the "fat" fried by the Republican managers.

Senator Teller said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he understood that some of the manufacturers present at the meeting had been liberal contributors to Republican campaign funds. He added that the visiting Pennsylvanians knew now that there could be no tariff legislation in the present or the next session of Congress unless the demand for free coinage should be complied with. He made this plain in his address, and other silver men who followed him talked in the same strain.

Senator Cannon is being praised by his silver associates for the speech he made in declaration of the position of the free-coinage Republicans in the Senate. He told the manufacturers in so many words that the silver advocates knew they held the balance of power, and that they would not enter into any agreement which did not point to free coinage, and that the issue of bimetallism and protection should be placed before the country with the understanding that it was indivisible.

The subject of Japanese competition was brought up at the conference, and the opinion was advanced that high protective duties alone would not overcome the fast-increasing ability of the Japs to undersell American goods in Japan and elsewhere. Mr. Teller to-day, in discussing this point, said it would be impossible to meet this competition unless the price of silver could be advanced. He did not see how the price could be advanced materially except by free coinage.

There is enough in the developments concerning this secret meeting of rabid protectionists and rabid silverites to show that both sides are in the mood to make a compact in which the interests of the country would not be considered. The scheme fits in well with the jingo policy enunciated recently by Senator Morgan, that is willing to have a war if a conflict will bring the country to a silver basis. Wharton Barker of Philadelphia is credited by some with having originated this plan to block tariff legislation, and the anti-silver Republicans who have been told that he is the prime mover are denouncing him with great vigor. Senator Cameron is thought to have a finger in the pie also.

Senator Sherman is one of the Republicans who profess to attach no importance to the conference.

"If the manufacturers desire to defeat any tariff legislation," he said, "and bring about free trade, they will go on with that foolish kind of work. But I do not imagine that these men who came here to talk with the Senators of our party who refused to vote for a party measure are so misled as to believe that there will be no more tariff legislation without the adoption of a free-coinage policy by this Nation alone. That is absurd. There will be a tariff bill passed by the next Congress, in my opinion, and there will not be a free coinage of silver bill passed excepting by international agreement.

"The true feeling of the country on that question is shown by the vote in the House of Representatives.

"Manufacturers could not do a worse thing for themselves than to become identified with the small faction asking for fifty-cent dollars. But I do not believe that any considerable number of manufacturers would join in such a foolish movement as that of linking the tariff with free-silver coinage. Such a movement will be a fiasco."

THERE WERE DISSENTERS.

A Few of the Tariff Barons Would Not Agree to Favor Free Silver.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Some of the Philadelphia manufacturers who were present at the conference last night, in Washington, with the silver Republican Senators, have worried over the report of the meeting in to-day's papers.

Some of them say the report furnished of the conference was in the nature of an ex-parte one, and did not represent fairly the views of all present. Among those who take exception to the report of the conference is Charles H. Harding of the firm of Erben, Harding & Co., yarn manufacturers. Mr. Harding to-day gave out the following statement, over his signature:

The account given in this morning's papers of the conference yesterday in Washington between the silver Senators and some gentlemen from this city and elsewhere is not a complete statement of facts, and several persons are thereby placed in a false position.

My own experience is the simplest illustration. A gentleman said to me:

"Mr. Clark has a letter from the Republican Senators who voted against consideration of the Dingley bill, in which they say they would like to see some of the Philadelphia manufacturers and business men; he does not know what they have to say, but they particularly wish to have some gentlemen who are known not to be silver men in the company. Mr. Dolan, Mr. Dornan, Mr. Dobson, and Mr. Search are expected to go; will you go also? We do not know what is to be done, but think the matter important."

I agreed to go, and met the party at the train. No one on the train was prepared to say what was to be expected.

When the conference began, the silver Senators stated their reasons for their treatment of the Dingley bill; said that was final, gave their present attitude toward all tariff legislation; announced that it was not to be changed. It must be "protection and free silver" hereafter for them, and that by virtue of the position of their constituents. The gentlemen present were invited to speak their minds on the situation.

Besides what was said and is reported by those manufacturers whose names are given, supporting the proposition, there were remarks made in dissent, more or less vigorous, by Mr. Crow, Mr. Croft, Mr. Miller, Mr. Vrooman, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Holmes, and myself. Others shared our opinions, and Mr. James and Mr. Fisher authorize the use of their names among them.

The absolute suppression in the account given to the press of these expressions, and of the fact that we made such protest, discredits all the conclusions that may be drawn about the harmony and influence of the meeting. There was perfect frankness and everything was done, of course, in courtesy and good humor; but to muzzle so many, as is done by the published report, and to put a large number in the apparent position of supporting a movement which they positively repudiate, is to do us a serious wrong.

It may be a smart game of politics, but it looks a very useless one, if not hurtful to the cause those gentlemen seek to further.

The Washington conference is likely to be provocative of a good deal of trouble before the country hears the last of it.

MARK A. HANNA VISITS BUFFALO.

Holds a Mysterious Conference with John E. Milholland in the Interest of McKinley.

BUFFALO, March 20.—A conference was held here to-day between John E. Milholland of New-York and Mark A. Hanna of Cleveland concerning the McKinley movement in New-York State. The meeting was appointed by telegraph. Mr. Hanna arrived in the night and took a room without registering. No one was admitted to see him until Mr. Milholland's arrival, just before noon to-day.

The two remained together all day, denying themselves to the McKinley advocates who wanted to learn Mr. Hanna's views of the situation. Mr. Hanna left his room twice to confer with some one over the long-distance telephone.

To reporters' inquiries he sent answer that his visit concerned a business deal with Frank B. Baird, President of the Union Iron Company. Mr. Baird, who is an ardent McKinley man, spent the afternoon in the hotel lobby keeping people away from the conference. Mr. Milholland ventured out to-night, but offered no information except the admission that he had talked with Mr. Hanna of the prospects in some Congressional districts where the St. Louis delegates had not been chosen.

Wesley C. Dudley and George E. Mathews, the McKinley delegates from the Thirty-third District, received letters to-day from Mr. McKinley thanking them for their work in his interest. Mr. Dudley tried to see Mr. Hanna to show the letter to him, but failed to get an audience.

TRANSFERS TO THE SUB-TREASURY.

Payment on the Call on Bond Account Practically Completed.

Transfers of $1,275,000 from depositary banks to the Sub-Treasury yesterday practically completed payments on account of the call on the banks by the Treasury Department for 20 per cent. of their holdings on bond account. The banks yet hold about $17,000,000 subject to call by the Government.

There were withdrawals yesterday of $500,000, of which the Illinois Central Railroad Company took $300,000, to be paid to the New-York Life Insurance Company, which will use it in paying for bonds.

A similar withdrawal of $1,000,000 occurred recently. The explanation furnished of this transaction is that some time in advance of the bond awards the New-York Life bought nearly $5,000,000 in gold, to be used for bonds. It did not come from the Treasury, but was bought at a premium. The Directors decided to use it instead of permitting it to remain idle, and they loaned it to the Illinois Central, to be returned in kind on call. When the call was made the railroad company found itself unable to return the gold except by buying it at a premium. It decided to resort to the Sub-Treasury instead.

LONG SESSION OF CANADA'S COMMONS.

Thirty-eight Hours' Debate on the Manitoba School Question.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 20.—The vote on the second reading of the Manitoba School Remedial bill was taken in the House of Commons at 6 o'clock this morning, the second reading being carried by a vote of 112 to 94. The House then adjourned, after thirty-eight hours' continuous sitting—one of the longest sessions on record.

The closing hours of the debate were marked by disturbances among some of the members who amused themselves by throwing wads of paper and whatever articles were handy at sleeping members. Several of the more decorous members protested against the turmoil, but their protests were disregarded, and the climax was not reached until Mr. Cleveland, one of the French representatives, who was slumbering quietly in his chair, fell, with a resounding thud, upon the floor. Every one was convulsed with laughter, and it was some time before order was restored.

When the announcement of the result was made there was loud cheering in the Conservative ranks.

NEW STATUE OF GEN. GRANT.

William Ordway Partridge's Will Be Unveiled April 25.

William Ordway Partridge's equestrian statue of Gen. Grant, which is to stand in Bedford Avenue, opposite the Union League Club, Brooklyn, will be unveiled April 25. A meeting of the club will be held to-night to formally receive the statue from the Grant Statue Association.

The club meeting to-night will be memorable. Gen. Horace Porter will present the statue, and Mayor Wurster will receive it. Speeches will be delivered by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, President of the club, and other prominent Brooklynites.

The ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the statue will be elaborate and imposing, and final arrangements for the event will be made to-night.

Narrow Escapes at a Newark Fire.

NEWARK, N. J., March 20.—Flames destroyed the three-story brick apartment house of Mrs. Joseph Bowden, 317 High Street, this afternoon. Eight children, who were in a typewriting school on the first floor, narrowly escaped death, and three women were rescued just in time by the firemen from the third floor windows. Two women jumped into a snow bank from the second story, but were only slightly injured. The loss is about $6,500.

Gen. Dow's Ninety-second Birthday.

PORTLAND, Me., March 20.—Gen. Neal Dow, "the Father of Prohibition," to-day celebrated his ninety-second birthday. There were no formal exercises, but he received congratulations from many friends all over the United States. Gen. Dow is in excellent health, though growing somewhat feebler each year.

THE BAYARD FARCE ENDED

REPUBLICANS OF THE HOUSE PASS THEIR RESOLUTION OF CENSURE.

Six Democrats Join Them in Their Attempt to Humiliate the Ambassador—An Unimportant Incident Finally Brought to Its Close—A "Vindication" of the Policy of Protection Without Consequential Effect on the Popular Mind.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Republicans of the House have carried out their intention to censure Ambassador Bayard for his utterances at Boston, England, and Edinburgh, and the "incident" now may be considered closed. The resolution, which has been the subject of much uninteresting oratory in the last few days, was divided at the request of Mr. Willis of Delaware, so that two votes had to be taken to dispose of the matter.

The proposition to censure Mr. Bayard "in the name of the American people" was agreed to by a vote of 180 to 71. Six Democrats joined the Republicans in trying to affront the Ambassador—Bailey of Texas, Cummings of New-York, Cockrell of Texas, Latimer of South Carolina, and Layton and Sorg of Ohio. Five Republicans refused to lend themselves to the Republican scheme—Baker of Maryland,

FOR A POPULAR SENATE

THE ELECTION OF THAT BODY BY THE PEOPLE RECOMMENDED.

Report of the Majority of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections—The Senate, It Says, Has Lost Its Dignity in the Eyes of the People—It Can Be Regained Only by Making the Body a Representative One.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning made a favorable report on the amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people. The report is very voluminous. Among other things it says:

In the judgment of your committee, any movement that looks to the right of the people to be heard directly in the election of Senators cannot but result beneficially to all concerned. The adoption of this proposed amendment will, in the judgment of your committee, bring the Senate into more amicable relations with the people. It will remove prejudices now existing which are rapidly becoming deeply and dangerously fastened upon the public mind. It will invoke a spirit of mutual forbearance and respect as between the Senate and the people, which unfortunately does not now exist to that degree that is desirable. It will restore confidence. It will tend to elevate the character, advance the dignity, increase the usefulness, extend the influence, and justly magnify the power of the Senate, and at the same time promote the welfare of all the people of the Republic.

The tendency of the public opinion is to disparage the Senate and depreciate its dignity, its usefulness, its integrity, its power. If there is any cause for this tendency in the public mind it should be removed without delay. Although the Senate of the United States should be, and in fact is, the most dignified as well as the most important legislative body in the world, the tendency in public journalism and in the popular mind is in a large degree to detract from its importance, minimize its dignity and power, and cast the spirit of obloquy over and around it and its members. While your committee are of the opinion that the impression which leads to all this is to a very great extent at least not well founded, yet it is a fact that cannot be ignored that it exists.

One weighty and principal objection to the present system of electing Senators by the Legislatures of the respective States is that the sovereign right of the individual voter are hedged about and circumscribed, his will is manacled, his volition paralyzed; he cannot vote for his choice. He cannot, in fact, vote directly at all, but must content himself with casting a vote for members of the Legislature, who may or may not properly represent his wishes in the vote they may cast for Senator. It carries with it the implication that the people, the qualified voters of a State, are, for some reason, unfit for the full exercise of the elective franchise, except in a qualified and largely restricted sense. The present system is in practice, purpose, and effect a declaration that for some occult reason, which is in no way made manifest, it is unsafe and prejudicial to the public interests to commit the election of Senators to a vote of the people.

The committee points out that the material interests of the State suffer by reason of protracted Senatorial contests that are of frequent occurrence. Instances in New-York, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Kentucky are cited. "The recent contest before the Legislature of the State of Delaware," says the report, "is fresh in the public mind, resulting in the claim now pending of Mr. Dupont to a seat in the Senate, while the daily reports of the interminable contest in the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, with no results, after many weary months of fruitless balloting, adds strength to the proposition of your committee."

Continuing on this line, the report says:

But another vital objection to the election of Senators by the Legislature and in favor of the change proposed must be apparent to all. How frequently is it true that in the selection of members of the State Legislature, at a time when such Legislature has as one of its duties the election of a Senator, every consideration is lost sight of except the solitary one as to how candidates, if elected, will vote on the question of the Senatorship. The question as to the candidate's qualifications for the business of general legislation or the views he entertains with reference to the great material interests of the State are wholly lost sight of.

Popular opinion has taken hold of the subject, and the demand for this change is loud and emphatic. The belief in the public mind is rapidly gaining that proper deference is not given by the United States to the demands and interests of the people, and that this is largely due to the fact that Senators do not owe their positions to the people, who are permanent, but to the Legislatures, which are transient.

The people demand a voice in the election of Senators, and such demand, in the judgment of your committee, should be respected. So, whatever may be said to the contrary, whatever may be thought of the sanctity of the Constitution as it stands, it must be admitted by all that the people are becoming restive under its restraints on the right of those entitled under the Constitution and laws to exercise the elective franchise. The movement of the people in the interest of the people on this, as on many other questions, is stalwart and universal, and the sooner this great fact is recognized by the representatives of the people, the better.

Mr. Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon,) Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, who reported this resolution, gave notice that as soon as possible he would move to have it taken up and considered.

"As one of the minority of the committee," Mr. Chandler said, "I give notice that the motion of the Senator from Oregon will be vigorously opposed."

Mr. Gray, (Dem., Del.,) another member of the committee, said that the views of the minority would be prepared and submitted to the Senate.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION.

The Senate Makes an Increase to the Bill from the House.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations concluded its consideration of the legislative bill to-day. A net increase of $165,109 is made to the House bill. The act for 1896 carries $21,891,716; the estimates for 1897 amounted to $22,365,051, and the House allowed $21,880,765. The bill, as it will be reported to the Senate, will carry $21,545,674.

The Senate bill adopts the increase in the salaries of United States District Attorneys and Marshals recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, with the exception that the United States District Attorneys for the southern district of New-York and the District of Columbia are exempted from the provisions substituting salaries for the fee system. The provisions of the House bill fixing the term of office of United States Commissioners and regulating the fees such Commissioners may charge are stricken from the bill and a new section substituted making it the duty of the Attorney General to make an investigation into the subject of compensation by salary or otherwise of United States Circuit and District Court Clerks and United States Commissioners and report a plan at the next session of Congress.

DECLARED THE SEAT VACANT.

Louisiana Will Have to Elect a New Representative.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The contested election case of Alexis Benoit versus Charles J. Boatner, from the Fifth Louisiana District, was called up by Mr. Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) Chairman of the Committee on Elections No. 2, who moved the adoption of the resolution reported by the committee declaring the seat vacant and that no valid election was held.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) moved as a substitute the resolution recommended by the minority, that Mr. Boatner was entitled to hold his seat. It was explained that, at the suggestion of the contestee, Mr. Boatner, it had been agreed to submit the case to the House for decision to-day without argument. The reason for this was that in case the House should concur in the report of the committee and unseat Mr. Boatner, to-morrow was the last day on which the Governor of Louisiana could give notice of a new election in the district to be held at the general election of the State on April 21.

Mr. Taylor (Rep., Ohio,) read from the report of the committee, which substantially charges that the election in question was permeated with fraud, violence, and intimidation, and the committee presented a resolution declaring, therefore, the seat in Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Louisiana to be vacant.

Mr. Boatner presented to the House portions of the report of the minority, after which Mr. Benoit, the contestant, was accorded the privilege of the floor for ten minutes. In that time he briefly sketched the condition of things in the district, asserting that the negroes were either prevented from voting at all or compelled to vote the Democratic ticket. The resolution of the minority was rejected—yeas, 59; nays, 131; and then, without a division, the resolution of the majority, declaring the seat vacant, was agreed to.

Now

is the time when you should take a Spring Medicine to purify your blood, give you good appetite, sound sleep, steady nerves, and perfect digestion. That scrofulous taint, that skin trouble, that liver difficulty, that bilious tendency, that tired feeling are all cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give this medicine a fair trial, and you will realize its positive merit. It is not what we say, but what the people who are cured say, which proves that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate, 25c.

TO WIDEN WALLABOUT CHANNEL.

A Resolution to Do This Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Mr. Howe of New-York introduced a resolution in the House to-day, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to widen the northern entrance to Wallabout Channel, Brooklyn, by cutting off so much of that part of the navy yard property known as Cob Docks as, in his opinion, can be done without detriment to the Government's interests; to dredge such channel from its northern entrance to the causeway to a depth of 20 feet at mean low water and 300 feet in width; to build a quay wall around that part of the dock that is cut away, and to rebuild such of the houses as are affected by the cutting. For that purpose $117,200 is appropriated.

The resolution provides that before that work shall be done the city shall close Little Street from the northern side of Marshal Street to the bulkhead line, and release and forever quit claim to the United States all right of easement or other property therein.

Congressional Doings.

—Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) addressed the Senate to-day in opposition to the claim of Mr. Du Pont to the vacant Delaware Senatorship. One of Mr. Allen's points was that no Senator should be admitted without a Gubernatorial certificate, or without an application for a mandamus for such certificate. Mr. Chandler suggested that that rule would have excluded the Senator from Florida (Mr. Call) and would have deprived the Senate of the many eloquent arguments on various subjects which that Senator had made.

—The Senate Committee on Territories, with a bare quorum present, yesterday ordered a favorable report on the bill admitting the Territory of Arizona to Statehood. The enabling act provides for a Constitutional Convention of thirty-six delegates to meet at the seat of government the second Monday after their election. The Constitution is to be submitted to the people for their ratification the Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1896.

—Secretary Carlisle has made an adverse report on the Senate bill providing for a statue of Gen. Spinner, late United States Treasurer, in the grounds about the Treasury Department. Mr. Carlisle says that the committee was divided respecting its merits. Much additional information will be required before the whole committee will agree to a favorable report. Hearings will be held, beginning Wednesday of next week.

NEW COLLEGE OF ARCHITECTURE.

Will Be Established at Cornell and Confer a New Degree—Something of the Plan.

The Trustees of Cornell University have decided to establish a College of Architecture. A successful four years' course will entitle students to a degree hitherto unconferred in America, Bachelor of Architecture.

Raymond F. Almirall, who, after courses of study at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and Cornell, spent three years at the School of Fine Arts in Paris, has been called to Cornell in an advisory capacity. With the co-operation of Prof. Osborne of the Department of Architecture, a plan of study has been formulated after that pursued in the Paris school.

The plan was submitted to the Fine Arts Society of New-York at a recent meeting. The society declared that its adoption would place Cornell in the front, if not in the first rank of the colleges of architecture in the United States.

The entrance requirements have been mapped out, and it is proposed that mathematical studies, construction, detailed knowledge of the architectural orders, and drawing from life and the antique, and modeling, will be finished in two years. The remaining two years will be given up to the theory and making of designs.

The final requirement for graduation will be to prepare a plan, drawings, specifications, &c., for a building.

The Executive Committee intrusted with the task of establishing the College of Architecture is composed of H. W. Sage, Chairman; J. G. Schurman, G. W. Harris, George R. Williams, T. D. Halliday, H. B. Lord, A. D. White, William H. Sage, R. H. Freman, and J. T. Newman.

Not Wanted at Bellevue Hospital.

There have been rumors of late that there would be many removals of employes at Bellevue Hospital, and yesterday John Maloney, a hospital attendant, wrote out his resignation, to take effect on April 1. Maloney, it was said, did not offer his resignation voluntarily. When he handed in his resignation Superintendent Murray asked him to alter it so as to take effect immediately. Maloney's duty for fifteen years has been to notify relatives of the death of patients in the hospital. According to Superintendent Murray, he has performed his duties efficiently. It is charged that in performing his duties, Maloney solicited business for his brother, who is an undertaker.

Condition of the Wool Market.

Domestic demands for wool continue light. Prices are so much better in London that the principal business is likely to go there until conditions shall be readjusted. According to reports to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, sales for the week in the leading markets of this country reached 1,956,300 pounds of domestic and 933,000 pounds of foreign, a gross total of 2,889,300 pounds as compared with 1,768,300 pounds of domestic and 956,700 pounds of foreign, a gross total of 2,725,000 pounds, the previous week.

AN ALE LICENSE PROPOSED

MOVEMENT TO AMEND THE RAINES BILL BEFORE IT IS SIGNED.

Assemblyman Bondy Introduces a Bill to Fix the License Fee for the Sale of "Soft Liquors" at Half the Figures Named in the Bill Now Awaiting the Action of the Governor—A Novelty in Legislation.

ALBANY, March 20.—Assemblyman Bondy of Onondaga County to-day introduced a bill which proposes to fix the price of licenses for the sale of beer and ale at one-half the rates prescribed in the Raines bill.

It is a unique thing in legislation, because it appears as a proposed amendment to a chapter of the General Laws which is not on the statute books, but is based on the assumption that the Raines bill, which is now before the Governor, will eventually become a law. The bill is entitled, "An act to amend Chapter —— of the Laws of 1896, &c."

Before presenting it Mr. Bondy conferred with Speaker Fish, who believes such a measure may be passed, by the Assembly at least. Mr. Bondy voted for the Raines bill, though he made no secret of his opposition to it, and gave as his reason for his action that it had been made a party measure.

The section which fixes the price of licenses for ale and beer does not include "light wines," so called, and it gives as the minimum price $100, so that in the small towns and villages there is no benefit from the supplemental bill.

The section provides:

Upon the business of trafficking in ales and beer only to be drunk upon the premises where sold, or which are so drunk, whether in a hotel, restaurant, saloon, store, shop, booth, or other place, or in any outbuilding, yard or garden appertaining thereto or connected therewith, there is assessed an excise tax to be paid by every corporation, association, copartnership, or person engaged in such traffic, and for each such place where such traffic is carried on by such corporation, association, copartnership, or person, if the same be in a city having by the last State census a population of 1,500,000 or more, the sum of $400; if in a city having by said census a population of less than 1,500,000, but more than 500,000, the sum of $325; if in a city having by said census a population of less than 500,000, but more than 50,000, the sum of $250; if in a city or village having by said census a population of less than 50,000, but more than 10,000, the sum of $175; if in a city or village having by said census a population of less than 10,000, but more than 5,000, the sum of $150; if in a village having by said census a population of less than 5,000, but more than 1,200, the sum of $100; in any other place, the sum of $100. Should there be found any distilled liquor or wine at any place licensed under this subdivision, or should there be found any alcoholic drink of any kind, except ale and beer, at any place licensed under this subdivision, then the tax certificate and license shall be at once annulled, and the party at whose place such liquor, wine, or alcoholic drink other than as allowed him, is found, renders himself liable to all the penalties prescribed for a violation of this act.

The supplemental bill also contains a section giving to those cities, villages, and towns which, under the Raines bill, have the right of local option the same right as regards the issuing of these half-price licenses.

ALDERMEN AGAINST THE BILL.

Raines Measure Condemned—Mr. Olcott Tells of a Supplementary Act.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, Alderman Goodman offered a resolution condemning the Raines bill and urging the Governor to veto it.

This resolution was passed without opposition, the Republicans evicently not knowing on what they were voting. Alderman Olcott, however, immediately asked for a reconsideration. Mr. Goodman didn't like this, but after a little talk, the request for a reconsideration was granted.

Mr. Olcott said he was in favor of the bill, but he understood that a supplementary bill was ready for presentation to the Legislature, and he thought it was not wise for the board to take action now. He also said he could not give any more information about the bill, but he understood great pressure was being brought to bear in its favor.

The resolution condemning the Raines bill was passed after the reconsideration, however, by a vote of 23 to 4. Those who voted against the resolution were Aldermen School, Olcott, Randall, and Parker.

Mr. Olcott said he wanted to be placed on record as being in favor of the bill, as did others of his colleagues. The four men who voted against the resolution are Republicans.

Later in the session of the board Alderman Goodman called up the report of the Excise Committee favoring a submission of the Sunday-closing question to the people of this city. Mr. Goodman moved that this report be recommended as a supplementary measure to the Raines bill. There was no opposition and Mr. Goodman's motion was passed unanimously.

MUST DISPLAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Canary & Lederer Ordered to Hang in the Casino a Curtain Designed by Edmond Beer and H. F. Moquin.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that Canary & Lederer must hang in their theatre—the Casino—the advertising curtain designed and controlled by Edmond Beer and Henry F. Moquin.

George W. Lederer and Beer entered, on Aug. 22, 1895, into an agreement, by which Beer was to design a drop curtain for the Casino. Beer was to pay rent for it and was to have the privilege of using it as an advertising sheet, providing that the advertisements were not of a "generally objectionable" nature. Four days later Lederer's partner, Thomas Canary, ratified the agreement. A contract was drawn and signed, and Beer paid over the price, $600. The curtain was divided into twenty-six spaces. Eight of them were taken and eighteen were vacant when the curtain was hung, on Nov. 11, 1895, by the Casino stage carpenter, at Beer and Moquin's expense.

The curtain was not used that night, and when Beer demanded an explanation, Lederer said that the advertisements were objectionable. He said the curtain should not be used. He made no offer to repay the $600 paid to him, nor the $76.90 paid to the stage carpenter.

Beer and Moquin applied to the Special Term of the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the lessees of the theatre from using any curtain but theirs, and the Special Term refused to grant it. An appeal from that decision was argued in the Appellate Division last week, and the court handed down its decision yesterday in favor of the appellants.

In their opinion the Justices say there is nothing objectionable in the advertisements submitted, and that the practice of using theatre drop scenes for advertising is not unknown in first-class theatres in this country and in Europe. The opinion says:

"We think an injunction should have been granted by the Special Term, protecting the plaintiffs as far as an injunction could do it, requiring the defendants, if they conducted the theatre at all, to use the plaintiff's curtain, and forbidding the use of any other curtain in the place it was provided by the contract the plaintiffs' curtain should be used."

Flushing Republicans Nominate.

FLUSHING, L. I., March 20.—The Republican Town Convention, which was held to-day, made the following nominations for town offices: Supervisor—George Pople; Town Clerk—F. T. Whiting; Highway Commissioner—G. R. Van Dine; Assessor—Stephen Wilson; Excise Commissioner—G. H. Sweeney; Town Auditor—F. H. Griffin; Town Trustees—J. T. Vandewater, J. F. Taylor, J. H. Griffin, H. W. Peace, and Adam Jockers; Constables—S. W. Gear, G. H. Farrington, F. J. Wittmeyer, G. H. Pearce, and W. H. Methven; Game Constables—C. A. Weiss, Jr., G. H. Webster, G. M. Waters, C. E. Smith, and W. J. Hunt.

Miss Emily E. Martin Liberated.

HOBOKEN, March 20.—Miss Emily E. Martin, who claims to be Treasurer of the Central Legion, King's Daughters, and who was found helplessly intoxicated in Newark Street yesterday, was arraigned before Recorder McDonough to-day. Miss Martin refused to give any information concerning herself, save that she lived in Chicago. She was sentenced to the county jail for thirty days. Recorder McDonough this evening revoked the sentence that he had imposed, and Miss Martin was paroled in the custody of a friend, who took her to New-York.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Removal Sale.

GREAT REDUCTION in prices of High-Grade Silver-Plated Ware

Our very large stock MARKED DOWN prior to removal to our new store, corner Broadway & 17th St.

Reed & Barton

37 Union Square, N.Y.

TO PRESERVE NIAGARA'S GRANDEUR.

Commission Advises Against Grants to Use the River's Waters.

The Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara, in a communication to the Legislature, have something to say of what has been done and may be sanctioned in future as affecting the property. The communication, which is signed by Andrew H. Green, President of the commission, says, among other things:

The numerous projects to take water from the Niagara River that have already received legislative sanction, and certain enterprises to utilize the more distant waters of the lake, which are essential to the integrity of the Falls, have created a very general apprehension that the grandeur of the Falls is to be impaired.

There are enumerated six concerns which, while not yet taking water from the river, have such authority to do so as the Legislature can give. Then the communication says:

Another company that is now actually drawing water from the river is the Niagara Falls Power Company, originally chartered by the Legislature of 1886 as the Niagara River Hydraulic Tunnel and Sewer Company.

Another company, The Niagara Falls Hydraulic Power and Manufacturing Company, has been recently engaged in enlarging its canal without any legislative or other authority. It began to take water from the river many years before apprehensions of injury to the Falls was generally entertained. The Attorney General has furnished the Niagara Commissioners with an opinion that the take of water by this company is without authority of law, and that an injunction will lie against it. This company now comes to this Legislature for authority to continue to take water, and to increase its take to 200,000 horse power; to those or to any authorization to take water from the river the Commissioners cannot consent.

The people of the locality are not unmindful of the pecuniary advantages that they derive from their vicinity to the Falls. Are they willing to see the great spectacle depreciated and destroyed that annually attracts 500,000 visitors? If they are, and they seem to be, then it is well to call to mind the fact that to the vast expenditures of the State to acquire the reservation and to maintain it free to all mankind, they contributed but the smallest modicum.

The City of New-York paid in round numbers one-half of the whole cost of the reservation, and the representatives of that city should see to it that this property, that has been acquired at such expenditure by their constituents, is not wasted or destroyed.

While corporations are striving to improve the fortunes of their members by taking the property of the State for nothing, and are threatening its very existence, it is to be remembered that in a merely financial aspect the vast army of visitors to the Falls add to the industries of the State, its stores, its railways, and its hotels, more money than will accrue by all contributions to the State from all the corporations that have been, or ever will be, established at the Falls.

The communication says in conclusion: "There can be no doubt that the Falls will be seriously affected by the numerous enterprises afoot to utilize the waters that render the falls the magnificent spectacle that they are. Just apprehensions have arisen on this subject, and it remains for the Honorable, the Legislature of the State, to dispel these fears by discountenancing further permissions to divert these waters and by applying proper limitations to those concessions that have already been made."

INHALED GAS AND KILLED HERSELF.

Hattie Harper Asked to Have Her Sunday School Books Returned.

Hattie Harper, fifteen years old, who lived with her uncle, Benjamin Harper, at 73 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide in the kitchen yesterday afternoon by inhaling gas.

She left a note to her uncle, in which she said: "Took gas; good-bye; please return my Sunday-school books."

The girl's parents are dead. She had lived for the last four years with her uncle and aunt. No cause can be assigned for the act.

Favored Taking Human Life.

The Liberal Club held its weekly meeting last night at 220 East Fifteenth Street. Mrs. Emma Beckwith presided. The subject for the evening was, "Has a Physician Ever the Right to Terminate Life?" Clark Bell and Albert Bach both argued in favor of taking life under certain conditions, as where persons were incurable or hopelessly insane.

GOV. MORTON TAKES A HAND

URGES THE ADOPTION OF THE NEW-YORK SCHOOL BILL SUBSTITUTE.

A Special Message to the Legislature in Advocacy of the Substitute for the Measures Introduced by Pavey and Page—Senator Cantor Objects to What He Terms an Infringement of Legislative Rights by the Executive.

ALBANY, March 20.—Gov. Morton has taken a hand in the solution of the question of school management in New-York City. He believes the Trustee system, as it now exists, ought to go, and he said so frankly, in a message to the Legislature this morning. It was read in the Senate, and was ordered printed.

Senator Cantor, the Democratic leader, at once criticized the Governor for sending in the message in advance of the passage of any bill, and to this Mr. Stranahan replied, defending the Governor, and citing as a precedent the message of Gov. Hill recommending the passage of the World's Fair bill, in 1891.

The Governor's message was as follows:

For a number of years there has been a strong and constantly growing sentiment in the City of New-York in favor of a reform in the public school system of that city. It has been conceded, by all persons who are familiar with the subject, that the laws relating thereto were in need of revision. While there have been frequent amendments, the general scheme has remained unchanged, though it was adopted when practically the whole city lay below Fourteenth Street, and the upper portion was a sparsely settled and almost rural community. The law divides the responsibility for the educational system between the Board of Education, (appointed by the Mayor from the city at large,) and twenty-four local Boards of School Trustees, (appointed by the Board of Education, from each of the wards in the city,) the Trustees being charged with the employment of teachers.

The plan was not an unusual one in the cities of the State at the time of its adoption, but has long since been discarded by other cities, while, strange to say, it is retained in the metropolis, to the needs and conditions of which it is more illy adapted than perhaps any other community. The attention of the Legislature has, for several years, been called to the subject, but for one reason and another no practical results have been achieved. The people of our first city are entitled to primacy in the great bulwark of our institutions, the common school. A subject so close to the citizen as the education of his children demands the patriotic and elevated consideration of the law-making power.

A comprehensive bill covering the administration of the public schools in the City of New-York has been introduced, retaining, with some limited powers, the Trustees; another bill proposing nothing new for the system, except the abolition of the Trustees, has been offered. The Senate Committee on Cities having these bills in charge has reported to that House a bill containing the provisions of the first mentioned bill, but abolishing the Trustees, and investing their powers and duties in the Board of Education.

The committee bill has met with general approbation, including the earnest support of the metropolitan press, of a large number of thoughtful women and men, and of educators whose experience and qualifications make their judgment valuable. No opposition, as far as I am aware, has developed, except that offered by persons directly or indirectly connected with the present system.

The existing law is antiquated and wholly inadequate. The division of duty leads to confusion and uncertainty in administration, and renders it difficult to fix responsibility.

It is respectfully suggested that any measure that retains the Ward Trustee plan must fail of accomplishing the ends desired.

I appeal to the Legislature to promptly enact a law abolishing the Trustee system and making enlightened provision for the efficient government of the public schools on lines in keeping with the most approved methods and modern thought on this vital question. The importance of this subject and the advanced stage of the session constrains me to communicate my views in this manner to the Legislature.

When the message was read in the Assembly it was ordered tabled and printed without debate. A discussion followed its reading in the Senate, but it was finally tabled and ordered printed.

"This is rather an unusual document," said Senator Cantor, when the message had been read. "I suggest that the Cities Committee and the society ladies who have interested themselves so much in this matter go to see the Governor and have him frame the bill he desires. Perhaps the Governor has the right to send in a message on legislation, but to send in a message declaring what a bill should be is trespassing on the prerogatives of the Legislature."

Mr. Lexow—Is the Senator debating the Governor's message?

Mr. Cantor—The message is before the Senate.

Mr. Lexow—I move the message lie on the table. There is nothing before the Senate.

Mr. Cantor—I have the floor. The Governor has no right to suggest just what bills should be passed. The Legislature has to determine the measures to be passed, and their provisions. When the bills reach the Governor he may ask that they be recalled for amendment, or he may exercise his privilege of veto. But to threaten to coerce the Legislature. Not only is the message not fair to the Legislature, but it is unwarranted and impertinent.

Mr. Stranahan—I am amazed at the remarks of the Senator from the Twentieth, knowing his usual fine sense of propriety. I am amazed at his criticism of the Executive. Had the Senator reflected before he spoke he would never have openly made the criticism. Like action has often been taken by Governors of this State. Precedence and practice have given him authority and control his action. I know of many instances of the Executive sending in messages suggesting the enactment of specific legislation.

Mr. Cantor—Give us an instance.

Mr. Stranahan—Gov. Hill sent in a message suggesting specific World's Fair legislation, and also intimated that the legislation outlined in his message would be approved by him.

Mr. Cantor—The Legislature was dead-locked on that measure then. The measure was a vitally important one.

Mr. Stranahan—No more vitally important than this measure concerning the schools of New-York City. I regret that the Senator has seen fit to pass criticism on a proper and ordinary action of the Governor. I move that the message lie on the table and be printed.

The motion to table was adopted without further debate or objection.

A "CORRUPT PRACTICES" BILL.

Intended to Prevent the Improper Use of Money in Elections.

ALBANY, March 20.—Assemblyman William Cary Sanger's "corrupt practices" bill was reported favorably by the Assembly Committee on Judiciary to-day. It provides:

Every political committee in any campaign shall have a Treasurer who shall keep a detailed account of all moneys or equivalents of money, received by or promised to such committee, and of the manner in which the same is expended or promised or otherwise disposed of by such committee or any of its members.

Within thirty days after any election such Treasurer shall file a statement of the receipts, expenditures, and liabilities of such political committee.

Any person not a member of such committee who collects or disburses money or incurs liabilities to an amount exceeding $50 for campaign purposes shall be deemed a committee within the meaning of the bill, and shall file a statement the same as required to be filed by the Treasurers of the committees.

Any person of such committee who receives or disburses any money, or its equivalent, for campaign purposes, shall give to the Treasurer of the committee a detailed statement of the same, with proper vouchers, or else file an individual account in the same manner as a Treasurer is required to file an account.

No member of such committee shall receive any money, or its equivalent, for campaign purposes, or disburse or expend the same unless the committee of which he is a member shall have first chosen a Treasurer to keep its accounts.

All statements required in the bill shall be full, detailed, and explicit as to dates, amounts, names, and the nature and purpose for which it was received or expended. All statements shall be verified by affidavit.

Treasurers of State Committees and of committees of districts larger than a county shall file returns and statements with the Secretary of State; Treasurers of Town, City, and Village Committees (except in the City of New-York) shall file returns and statements with the Town, City, or Village Clerk, respectively. In cities where there is no City Clerk the filing must be done with the Clerk of the Common Council. All other committees, including those for the City and County of New-York, shall file returns and statements in the office of the County Clerk.

Every payment exceeding $50 shall be vouched for by bills, receipts, and accounts, which must be preserved for one year.

Violation of the provisions of the bill constitutes a misdemeanor.

The law is to tike effect Sept. 1, 1896.

WORK OF THE HOUSE.

The Nussbaum Medical Course Bill Is Passed.

ALBANY, March 20.—The House to-day passed the Nussbaum bill making the course of study of medicine from three to four years.

Bills reported favorably: For a hundred-thousand-dollar addition to the building in Crotona Park; authorizing New-York City to issue $9,000,000 in school bonds; providing that Sergeants of police in New-York may be selected from patrolmen assigned as Detective Sergeants; authorizing the New-York City Commissioner of Public Works to expend $1,000,000 for additional water mains; providing that the new East River bridge may be located between Pier 57, near Broome Street, and Pier 59, near Delancey Street, on the New-York City side; providing for the establishment of a police signal system in New-York City at an expense of $250,000; providing for the appointment of three Commissioners of Records in Kings County; creating a Board of Physicians and Surgeons for Brooklyn, and abolishing the Brooklyn department surgeons.

The Heine Statue Bill Signed.

ALBANY, March 20.—Gov. Morton has signed Assemblyman French's bill, providing that no statue or piece of sculpture or work of art of any sort in the nature of a public memorial or monument shall be erected upon any ground or within any building belonging to New-York City without the approval of the Mayor, the President of the Board of Aldermen, the President of the National Sculpture Society, and the President of the Municipal Art Society. Nothing in the act is to be construed so as to impair the powers of the Park Board or the Board of Aldermen in such matters.

The Mercantile House Bill.

ALBANY, March 20.—The Andrews bill, placing mercantile establishments under the supervision of Boards of Health, was up in the Senate to-day, and encountered some opposition from Senator Raines, who wished to exempt villages. It was laid aside for reprinting.

Notes at the Capitol.

—Senator Tibbits has introduced a bill allowing the creation of trusts for the purpose of maintaining or aiding any humane, charitable, or religious society or corporation, and providing that actions to set aside grants to such trusts must be made within two years of the grant, and defenses to actions involving the legality of the grant must be made within two years.

—Mr. Corrigan has introduced in the House a bill providing for a Commissioner in New-York City, at a salary of $5,000, who shall have full charge of all the gas lighting in New-York City, and who shall be appointed by the Governor. He shall have full charge of inspecting gas meters. The expense of his office shall be borne by the gas companies.

—Senator Raines has a bill requiring that foreign fire insurance companies whose capital is not fully paid in cash shall be possessed of at least the minimum amount of capital paid in cash that is required for home companies.

—Senator Coggeshall has introduced a bill providing that officers and members of the National Guard, while on duty at the State camp, at Peekskill, shall be furnished American cheese as a part of their food rations.

—The Sullivan bill requiring railroads in New-York City to carry firemen and policemen free, and giving these officers free use of telephone and telegraph lines, has been reported favorably to the Senate.

—Senator Mullin has introduced a bill providing that delegates to political conventions shall be elected prior to the publication of the regular calls for such conventions.

—The bill authorizing Albany to use municipal funds to establish a college or university (the Union College bill) has been reported favorably to the Senate.

—Assemblyman Corrigan has introduced a bill allowing savings banks to invest 85 instead of 60 per cent. of deposits in unincumbered real estate.

—A bill introduced by Assemblyman Andrews authorizes the New-York City Board of Education to select a Principal and Vice Principal of schools.

—The House has passed the bill compelling the Police and Fire Commissioners of New-York City to allow attachés time to vote on election days.

—Mr. French has introduced a bill to compel New-York's Fire Commissioners to hold open competitive examinations for places in the fire service.

—Senator Brush's bills for an Auditor for Brooklyn and a Commissioner of Jurors for Kings County have been reported favorably to the Senate.

—The Senate feels that its committee rooms are inadequate to its needs, and has appointed a committee of three to investigate.

—The Legislature has adjourned until Wednesday at 1 P. M.

To Build the Dumping Boat.

Col. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, opened proposals yesterday for the construction of the Delehanty self-dumping boat, as authorized by the Board of Estimate. There was but one bid, and that was offered by Lewis Nixon, the naval constructor, of Elizabethport, N. J. Mr. Nixon's bid was $33,000, which was the amount appropriated by the Board of Estimate. Mr. Nixon will get the contract.

A Destructive Hurricane's Work.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., March 20.—The Harts Creek region, fifty miles south, in Lincoln County, was last night visited by one of the most destructive hurricanes ever known in that section. Trees and fences were carried before the mighty wind, and the large stone building of R. A. Lewis was torn from its foundation and totally wrecked. No lives were lost, but the property loss will be heavy.

"THE FIVE POINTS."

What It Was and What It Is.

1846.

1896.

"It is the most dreadful spot on the American continent!" said a distinguished Frenchman who once visited the notorious New-York slum known as the "Five Points." The same opinion was expressed by Charles Dickens after going through this dangerous quarter with an armed police escort. The five points, in those days, was famous as the abode of thieves, thugs, and murderers.

In recent years, this unsavory district has undergone a marked improvement. To-day it compares favorably with similar quarters of other great cities, and most of this improvement is due to the celebrated Five Points Mission and its army of Christian workers. This excellent organization has performed and is performing a great and noble work.

One of the greatest works of the mission is to minister to the sick, and it is a work that has been highly successful. And yet the officers of the mission have been enabled to combat a vast amount of sickness and afford relief in many critical cases with the aid of but one standard remedy. It is, of course, a remedy well known to the medical profession, and one that has been prescribed by many eminent physicians.

In speaking of this matter, not long ago, the Rev. J. H. Beale, financial agent of the Five Points Mission, said: "A remedy largely used among the people connected with our mission is Warner's Safe Cure, and I am able to state that they have received great benefit from it and are ready to testify thereto."

Mrs. N. Elliott, a visitor of the mission, expresses a similar opinion. She says: "After using Warner's Safe Cure among our mission people for several months, I regard it as a public duty to indorse it as a safe and sure cure for liver and kidney and female complaints. One very severe case, which had been given over by the doctors, was supplied with a bottle, and the improvement was so marked as to inspire new courage and hope, causing her to feel like a new woman. This is only one case of many."

Nothing ever known in the history of the world has equaled Warner's Safe Cure for making men, women, and even children healthier and happier. Don't you think it would be a good plan to try it?

ÆolianRecital

THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 P. M.

No cards of admission necessary.

Aeolian recitals every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday during Lent at 3 P. M.

THIS AFTERNOON'S PROGRAMME.

SOLOIST:

MR. HANS KRONOLD, VIOLONCELLIST.

1. Overture, "Le Roi d'Ys".....Saie
   Aeolian Pipe Organ.
2. Romance Etudes.....Ketterer
   Two Pianos
3. Largo.....Handel

MR. KRONOLD.

4. Fantasie for Organ.....Bartlett
5. Kuyawiak Mazurka.....Wieniawski
   Aeolian Grand and Piano.
6. a, Albumblatt.....Henriques
   b, Vite.....Pepper

MR. KRONOLD.

7. Concerto E minor, Rondo Vivace....Chopin
8. Rakoesy March.....Berlioz
   Aeolian Pipe Organ and Pianos.

18 West 23d St., N. Y.

REVOLT IN THE NINTH REGIMENT.

Three Officers of the Staff of Col. Seward Have Resigned.

Three officers on the staff of Col. Seward of the Ninth Regiment have resigned because they disapproved of an appointment made by the Colonel. The officers are Regimental Adjt. Godfrey A. S. Wieners, Battalion Adjt. William Henry Truman, and Regimental Quartermaster Dana Baldwin Pratt.

Col. Seward announced a few days ago that he had appointed Emil J. Winterroth, a private from Company H, Seventh Regiment, to the position of Assistant Inspector of Rifle Practice in the Ninth. When this became known among the officers, it was received with the greatest disfavor, and a number of officers declared that they would not remain in the regiment with the new appointee.

It seems that Mr. Winterroth had formerly been a First Lieutenant in the Ninth Regiment, in Company D, from which he resigned Sept. 20, 1892. When he left the Ninth he is credited with having made a remark that is now historical in the regiment—that he would rather be a private in the Seventh than a commissioned officer in the Ninth.

None of the officers will talk about the appointment for publication. It is rumored that other resignations will follow. The retiring officers are among the best known in the National Guard.

Their Children Must Attend School.

FLUSHING, N. Y., March 20.—Frederick Karp, Washington Noe, and Peter Hewlett, business men of Main Street, were arrested and arraigned before Police Justice C. B. Smith, on complaint of J. J. Chickering, Superintendent of Schools, this morning, charged with having neglected to cause their children to attend school regularly. They are the first ones who have been ar

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It costs a little more, but with chapped hands and clothes weakened by the free alkali in common soaps, the housekeeper soon finds that Ivory Soap is the cheapest in the end.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE LATEST FICTION.

A Young Rascal of Edinburgh.

CLEG KELLY, ARAB OF THE CITY; HIS PROGRESS AND ADVENTURES. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo. Illustrated. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.00.

So far as this tale concerns the doings of Cleg Kelly and his little sweetheart, Vara, and Hugh Boy, and the baby Gavan, it is all interesting, and some of it has the charm of field life, in which Mr. Crockett is always sincere and at home. But the book bears evidences of hasty preparation, and lacks coherence and probability, as a whole. Some chapters are obviously padding of a rather dull sort, and the author is betrayed into extravagances which denote an overworked imagination, and probably, too, the indifference of a tired man who feels the wisdom of getting all the material benefit possible from his new popularity, but lacks the power to maintain the literary standard of the books that gave him fame.

The crazy General, with his vault, his drugs, his corpses and coffins, is a hopelessly grotesque and impossible personage, and every detail of his life and death narrated offends the intelligent reader. People who like Mr. Crockett's best work may cast it aside, while readers of the penny dreadfuls and shilling shockers may find it unimpressive.

We had Clag Kelly, the ingenious and heroic ragamuffin, in "The Stickit Minister." Also his patroness, Miss Celie, and her lover, the junior partner. They have been transferred to a long story without completely losing their identity. Cleg is a Scotch-Irish Chimmie Fadden of Edinburgh, and Miss Celie is his Miss Fanny. Neither is more edifying than his or her New-York counterpart, and Mr. Crockett keeps Celie unmarried for a dozen years or so, (during which she does not seem to grow a day older,) in order to make her betrothal and wedding coincident with Cleg's and Vara's. The story is full of contradictions.

Yet it has humor in plenty and pathos, too, in spite of its rather conventional machinery, and, needless to say, Cleg, the irreclaimable little vagabond, is by far its most interesting personage.

Some English Short Stories.

CAMEOS. By Marie Corelli. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.

As a short-story writer, Marie Corelli is hardly to be classed in these days of the short-story's supremacy. She has not the talent to write compactly. There are nine sketches of varying degrees of interest in this volume, and a rather long novelette on the tedious "New Woman" subject. Character study is not Miss Corelli's forte, and humor is a heavy thing with her.

The best of these tales, to make comparisons, are those written in the mystical or pseudo-psychological vein, the working of which has made her very popular with a multitude of readers who are fond of perfumed horrors and thrills, and persona grata, if report be true, with the Queen of England. Among these are "The Distant Voice" and "The Lady with the Carnations"—good enough ghost stories of an old-fashioned sort. The supernatural is used also in "The Withering of a Rose," which is otherwise merely a rather belated revivification of Mr. Murdstone, the bogey of our youth and the mother of David Copperfield.

Miss Corelli's irony is not piquant, whether social life or art is its target. She pays her respect to American artists in Rome in one story with a virulence which, doubtless, will amuse rather than shock her American admirers.

By the Author of "A Social Highwayman."

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A PROFESSIONAL BEAUTY. By Elizabeth Phipps Train. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 75 cents.

Miss Train's first long story is now reprinted as a companion volume to "A Social Highwayman," which obtained the dignity of book form after its success in a dramatization. "A Professional Beauty" is more rational, and not less pleasing than the later tale. Its plot is ample and well thought out and bears a strong relation to that of "A Social Highwayman."

But in this story the author is never hampered by her plot. It develops easily and naturally, and is of secondary importance to slight but appreciable character study and vivacious dialogue and narrative.

Good Stories by Q.

WANDERING HEATH. Stories, Studies, and Sketches. By Q. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

For nicety of description and the knowing how to accentuate the points, and for a pretty bit of pathos and for neat humor, Q. is to be commended. Who was it but Q. who sang of Troy town, and was its English Homer? There is a famous French lithograph, Daumier's or Raffet's, which might have furnished the keynote to Q.'s "The Roll Call of the Reef." The French artist made the departed spirits of the Grande Armée rise in their winding sheets and listen to the trumpet call.

"The Looe Die-Hards" is the funniest of sketches, having to do with the volunteer system when Napoleon threatened an invasion. The story depends mainly on the sanitary condition of the Looe company. In "The Bishop of Eucalyptus" we have an idea something like Bret Harte might have imagined, a reversal of the "Outcasts of Poker Flat," but cleverly and artistically managed. "Wrestlers" is a charming story, and a reminiscence of Cornwall and its wrestlers.

With a Clever Scoundrel in It.

IRRALIE'S BUSHRANGER. A Story of Australian Adventure. By E. W. Hornung. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 75 cents.

Miss Irralie Villiers, whose father has a stock farm in Australia, is driving unattended when she hears the report of a firearm. She is used to such noises. She checks her horses, looks around, and sees a man alongside of an exhausted horse. The man is rather peculiar as to get-up. He wears high boots and she can see the butt of a revolver in his pistol pocket. She is not afraid. She sees that the horse has been ridden to a standstill, and is suffering from want of water, and that the man himself looks overcome with fatigue. Miss Irralie bids the man jump in, leading his horse behind, and she drives to a water tank. As the young Australian girl hurries on her way she chats with her companion. She tells him that at the farm they are expecting that day the Hon. Greville Fullerton, no less a person than the son of a Duke, and that the swell young man has made a large purchase of land there, and is coming to settle as a neighbor. "We shall find him at the homestead when we get there," says Irralie. "We shall not find him there," says the dirty-looking man beside her in the peculiar boots, and with the revolver. "I'm the man himself."

Somewhere in the neighborhood was a perfect rascal, whose sobriquet was Stingaree. Fullerton has been robbed by Stingaree, and Stingaree has his letters. The dénouement is as it should be. Stingaree is punished, and the Hon. Greville Fullerton makes Irralie the Hon. Mrs. Fullerton. The story is told with spirit, and you take an interest in Stingaree, who is a highly accomplished scoundrel and a clever pianist.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

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Much Misery Depicted.

LIVES THAT CAME TO NOTHING. By Garrett Leigh. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Garrett Leigh writes the romance of condensed misery. There is nothing in this bit of fiction which turns out pleasantly. Edgar Brownrigg is passionately in love with his wife, and, though cynical with the rest of the world, finds relief in writing to Edith impassioned letters, for the woman's husband is away from her at some seaside resort, in order to regain his health. Gerald Watson, a musical genius, is in love with Edith, and Edith adores him. To the little place by the sea comes a blind girl, who falls in love with Watson, while a Miss Wilberforce dotes on Brownrigg; and why Brownrigg does not tell the Wilberforce girl that he is married you can't surmise. The blind girl, when she finds that Watson does not love her, throws herself over a cliff. Brownrigg tries to rescue her and is killed. Then Edith is free, and wants Watson to marry her, but he does not, and so the quid pro quo business has a dreary conclusion. Mr. Leigh writes rather in spasmodic style, with an interminable musical accompaniment, where Schumann, Chopin, and Brahms are introduced. The book is a toccata with many jarring strains. Edgar Brownrigg says innumerable smart things, and these are introduced on all occasions; in fact, whenever there is an opening.

Short Stories Well Told.

AN ISLE IN THE WATER. By Katharine Tynan, (Mrs. H. A. Hinkson.) New-York: Macmillan & Co. 16mo. $1.25.

The isle in particular Mrs. Hinkson writes about with its people is situated somewhere off the Irish coast. The volume is made up of some fifteen stories, all of them with their local coloring. The first tells of a man who marries a second wife, and he tries to dismiss from his mind the remembrances of his first one. The wife of the present does her best to win to herself all the old servants in the house, who loved the departed Alison, and she succeeds—but there was a favorite dog, and do what she may, the new mistress cannot wean the terrier from his early affection. The story of "Father Anthony O'Toole" tells of a gallant Irishman, who had seen service abroad, in the French Army, and acquired high rank there. He comes suddenly home, puts aside his brilliant uniform, his sword, and becomes the parish priest. Then there is the time when he has to defend his church and his people. Then he dons his old uniform and his sword flashes again. All the stories are well told and typical of Irish manners and customs illustrated.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The Messrs. Putnam expect to publish this month the seventh volume of Paul Leicester Ford's edition of Jefferson's writings. There will then remain three more volumes to appear. In April the Putnams will issue the fourth volume of Theodore Roosevelt's "Winning of the West." It deals with Louisiana and the Northwest.

—Edward Arnold announces "The Exploration of the Caucasus," by Douglas W. Freshfield, President of the Alpine Club and author of "Travels in the Central Caucasus," "The Italian Alps," &c. There will be two volumes, illustrated by over seventy full-page photogravures and several mountain panoramas, chiefly from photographs by Signor Vitorio Sella, and executed under his superintendence, and by more than 100 illustrations in the text of scenery, people, and buildings.

—Mr. H. D. Traill's biography of Sir John Franklin will soon be ready in London from the house of Murray. The character of the book is explained in the statement that other volumes have told what Franklin did, whereas this aims to tell what he was. The material for the work was collected by Franklin's niece, Miss Sophia Cracroft, who was long the companion of Franklin's widow.

—Another volume of reminiscences by A. K. H. B. is in press at the Longman house. It will be called "The Last Years of St. Andrew's, September, 1890, to September, 1895."

—John Sherman's "Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate, and Cabinet" are about to be issued in London by Sampson, Low & Co.

—The Messrs. Scribners will soon issue, in one volume, all the verse of Robert Louis Stevenson, under the title "Poems and Ballads." The volume will embrace all the poems formerly issued as "Ballads," "Onderwords," and "A Child's Garden of Verses," and in addition over forty pieces written since those volumes appeared.

—The volume of short stories by R. D. Blackmore, soon to be published, "Tales from the Telling House," contains four stories with the titles, "Slain by the Doones," "Frida; or the Lover's Leap," "George Bowring," and "Crocker's Hole."

—A London house announces "Adeline, Countess Schimmelmann; Glimpses of My Life at the German Court, Among Baltic Fishermen and Berlin Socialists, and in Prison."

—James Bryce, author of "The American Commonwealth," has written for The Forum a paper on "Two South African Constitutions," which is an analysis of the constitutions of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

—Wordsworth will soon be added to the series of Lyric Poets issued by the Messrs. Dent, in London, and the Messrs. Macmillan, here.

—A marked feature of the success of Mrs. Phelps Ward's recent novel, "A Singular Life," is the unusually widespread distribution it has had. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. say the book is called for increasingly, not only in the ordinary book centres, but in most unaccustomed places, from Maine to Texas, and from Alaska to Florida. This fact shows the universality of the appeal to popular interest and sympathy which the author has put forward in what she herself considers the best work of her life.

—Stephen Crane's great success, "The Red Badge of Courage," is now in its sixth edition. The Messrs. Appleton say the date of his next book "is not fixed upon definitely, but he has been rewriting his story of 'Maggie,' which will be given to the public perhaps in the early Summer, and there will also be a volume dealing with war experiences, complimentary, as it were, to 'The Red Badge of Courage.'"

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE RHYTHM OF LIFE, AND OTHER ESSAYS. By Alice Meynell. 16mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

THE NEW VIRTUE. By Mrs. Oscar Berringer. 18mo. New-York: Edward Arnold. $1.

SLEEPING FIRES. By George Gissing. 18mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

HILLS OF SONG. By Clinton Scollard. 18mo. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.25.

SCHOOL INTERESTS AND DUTIES DEVELOPED FROM PAGE'S "MUTUAL DUTIES OF PARENTS AND TEACHERS," &c. By Robert M. King. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.

STATE RAILROAD CONTROL. With a history of its development in Iowa. By Frank H. Dixon, Ph. D. With an introduction by Henry C. Adams, Ph. D. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell. $1.75.

ARMENIAN POEMS RENDERED INTO ENGLISH VERSE. By Alice Stone Blackwell. 16mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.25.

HOW TO LIVE WELL ON TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A DAY. By Mrs. Gesine Lemcke. 12mo. New-York: J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company.

FASHIONABLE DOLLS ARE THESE.

Attired in the Latest Fashions, They Hold a Reception at Sherry's and Are Much Admired.

The fashionable folks of New-York left their Lenten Browning readings, their history and parliamentary classes, their sewing for the poor, receptions and teas, and devoted themselves to dolls yesterday. It was the first day of the model doll show at Sherry's, and the elegantly dressed Madames and chic little Mademoiselles of the doll world received their visitors, many of them with literally outstretched arms.

The walls of Sherry's pink ballroom were hung with Oriental rugs and decorations, and on all sides of the room as well as on small stands on the floor were dolls of all descriptions, wearing the most stylish and elegant gowns and hats the best dressmakers and milliners in New-York know how to devise. It was a fashion show in miniature. There was no description of gown not to be found upon the flaxen-haired little fashion plates.

"Isn't it stunning?" said a pretty young matron, stopping before a trig little blue gown with trimmings of black braid and buttons. "I would like to have one just like it myself," and she turned Mlle. Dollie around to admire her stylish little person from all points of view, with a charming disregard of the warning signs: "Please do not handle."

"Isn't that the dearest thing!" exclaimed another enthusiastic young person, her blue eyes shining and her fair hair looking in the electric-lighted room about the shade of that of the little model. The gown was for Summer, light and fleecy, and there were daisies in the little doll lady's hand as well as in her light straw hat.

"I should like to have it, even to the pretty chapeau," concluded the admirer.

It was such fun, and the children of a larger growth went from doll to doll trying to decide which was the prettiest very much as they would have done when they were children.

There were many children who visited the show during the day. Young girls who went in after school in the afternoon, smaller girls with their mammas, and even a few boys, who were apparently enjoying themselves. The men were noticeably absent.

There was music all day by a Hungarian band in the balcony, and in the parlors adjoining the ballroom tea was served.

The patronesses were:

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Malvina Appleton, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Miss de Barril, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. David Wolfe Bishop, Mrs. Heber R. Bishop, Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. James A. Burden, Miss Callender, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. H. H. Curtis, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Miss Cuyler, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Richard H. Derby, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Miss de Forest, Mrs. George B. de Forest, Miss Furniss, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. G. G. Howland, Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. Frederic R. Jones, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Gustav Kissel, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee, Mrs. Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. James W. Pinchot,

Mrs. George B. Post, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. Henry Graff Trevor, Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Seward Webb, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, and Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee.

The street outside was as crowded with carriages as though a Patriarchs' ball were in progress.

Clearing House Committee Meets.

There was a meeting of the Clearing House Committee yesterday to fix the assessments on banks for the maintenance of the association. A new rate was necessary, because expenses in the Cedar Street building will be $50,000 a year, against $35,000 in the former quarters.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

SUDAN

Fire and Sword in the Sudan

By SLATIN PASHA

Formerly Governor of Darfur

8vo, 630 pages, fully illustrated, with maps and a plan of KHARTUM and OMDURMAN, $5.00.

"Absolutely unique."—The Spectator.
"One of the books of the year."—N. Y. Evening Sun.
"Of great historical value."—N. Y. Sun.
"The most authoritative utterance on these important subjects with which we are familiar."—Phila. Press.
"Most comprehensive yet published on the subject of the Sudan."—London News.

EDWARD ARNOLD,
Publisher, 70 Fifth Ave., New-York.

NEW NOVEL OF IRISH LIFE.

By Thrasna River:

THE STORY OF A TOWNLAND.

Given by one JOHN FARMER, and Edited by his friend, SHAN F. BULLOCK, author of the "Awkward Squad." With full-page illustrations by ST. CLAIR SIMMONS. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50.

"As a study of Hibernian peasant life it is admirable, and we think Mr. Bullock's comprehension of the kindly, plausible, soft-hearted, devil-may-care Irish character as complete as it is uncommon. There is not a line in the book that is untrue to real life. The characters of Rose, and of Thady, of Pete, and of Phil, stand out with special vividness."—National Observer.

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A complete, up-to-date, authoritative dictionary of the English language is a necessity in every home, every school, and every office. So important a purchase should be made with great care, now more than ever, as gross deceptions are being used in the selling of certain dictionaries. (See circular "Exposed," sent free.) Fortunately the best as well as the latest dictionary ever published, is now, for a short time, offered to the public on terms that make it possible for every person to procure it at once. See Grand Popular Offer below. The closest scrutiny of every claim made for the Standard Dictionary is invited.

The STANDARD DICTIONARY has 301,865 vocabulary terms, by actual count—about 75,000 more than ANY other dictionary. It also has 47,468 cyclopedic entries in the Appendix. — IT IS COMPLETE

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The STANDARD DICTIONARY is the work of specialists in every branch of the language. Each class of words has been passed upon by the recognized authorities in the science, or art, or handicraft, or party to which the terms respectively belong. Over 100 of the leading Universities, Colleges, and Scientific Societies, and a score of Government Experts were represented on the editorial staff. — IT IS AUTHORITATIVE

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Standard Dictionary

(REMEMBER: NO Dictionary of the English language has been published, either in England or America, since these commendations were written.)

The New-York Herald

"The Standard Dictionary is a triumph of the art of publication. The work is admirable from every point of view, is entirely 'up-to-date,' and finely illustrated. On the whole, it seems to us to be **the most complete and the most satisfactory dictionary** that has yet been published. This is high praise, to be sure, but it is well merited."

The New-York Times:

"**It is a triumph** of modern business methods no less than of scholarship. . . . We have **the latest utterance of competent specialists** in every matter of technical detail."

The New-York Tribune:

"A comparison with the Century Dictionary leads to the inference that the present work has made **a distinct advance** in certain fields."

The Morning Journal, New-York:

"It is not too great praise to say that it is **the best of all English dictionaries.**"

The New-York Sun:

"As regards the vocabulary, this dictionary **far surpasses its rivals.** . . . On the whole, we are disposed to concur with the English astronomer, J. Norman Lockyer, in the opinion that it would be difficult to suggest anything which ought to have been done that was not done to make the Standard Dictionary successful."

The Mail and Express, New-York:

"The Standard is adequate to every need which a dictionary is intended to satisfy. It is believed by many who are using it to-day to be **the best work of the kind ever published.**"

The Press, New-York:

"The Standard Dictionary should be added to every worker's reference-library and every home bookshelf. . . . It is a mine of up-to-date and varied information which **to see is to covet.**"

Also the BROOKLYN DAILIES.

The Brooklyn Eagle:

"The Standard is a truly splendid addition to the pictorial lexicography of the day. Hardly does the superb six-volume Century equal in illustration the photogravure and colored work in this one."

The Brooklyn Times:

"The Standard Dictionary **has been adopted as the standard of style** for the office of this paper."

The Brooklyn Citizen:

"The Standard is **the most complete work of its kind** and leaves nothing further to be desired in a dictionary."

Judge W. K. TOWNSEND, Professor of Law, Yale University, says:

"I have carefully compared the Standard with the Century and the Webster's International Dictionaries and as a result have already purchased two copies of the Standard Dictionary, and take pleasure in giving an order for a third copy. The plan, the execution, and the scope of the work make it indispensable."

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BRENTANO'S, 31 Union Square.

LIEBMANN COMPANY, BROOKLYN, (Fulton, Livingston, & Hoyt Streets.)

PENSIONS FOR FIREMEN.

The Commissioners Vote to Issue Bonds for $30,000—Discussion of Mayor Strong's Action.

The Commissioners of the Fire Department yesterday discussed freely Mayor Strong's action in the matter of pensions for firemen.

Secretary Jewell of the Relief Association announced that it would be necessary to sell bonds in order to pay pensions due to widows of firemen on April 1. He said the balance of cash in bank to the credit of the fund is $2,205.88, and that $13,000 will be required to pay pensions. The receipts previous to April 1 will be $4,000, which will leave a deficiency of $7,000.

The Commissioners voted to authorize the sale of bonds for $30,000 at 5 per cent. interest, in order to meet the deficiency.

The controversy about Mayor Strong arose over the fact that the Mayor had indorsed the bill proposing that the 2 per cent. tax levied on foreign insurance companies, which has been turned into the Exempt Firemen's Fund, should be continued for ten years longer. The bill is still pending before the Legislature.

The Fire Department opposes the bill, and wishes that this money, which amounts to $200,000 a year, should be turned into the regular pension fund for the Fire Department.

Commissioner Sheffield stated that he talked with Mayor Strong about the matter, and that the Mayor had expressed sympathy for the widows who are dependent on the pensions they receive from the Exempt Firemen's Fund.

Chief Bonner appeared in behalf of the firemen, and said that he was willing that the department should concede something for the widows. "Mayor Strong is a very sympathetic man," he said, "but I believe that this money should be turned into the pension fund of the regular active Fire Department."

Chief Bonner said, further, that he had called the attention of the Police Commissioners to the fact that there are 5,000 unsafe water tanks used for fire-extinguishing purposes in New-York, and suggested that a bill should be proposed compelling the owners of these tanks to make them safe.

Commissioner Sheffield said that he opposed the bill now before the Legislature to place the physicians of the Fire Department in the regular list and entitle them to draw pensions.

Commissioner La Grange stated that if it was the Mayor's wish that the bill extending the time for receipts by the Exempt Firemen's Association of the 2 per cent. tax should be passed, the Fire Commissioners would not oppose it.

TO FILTER PASSAIC RIVER WATER.

A New System Proposed to Jersey City's Officials.

JERSEY CITY, March 20.—The Board of Trade to-day made public a report submitted by Allen Hazen in regard to the filtration of Passaic River water. Mr. Hazen finds that to do the work thoroughly a double filtration system will be necessary. This, he says, will insure water as nearly pure as it is possible to get it, and the expense of operation will be reduced to a minimum. The area of the filters proposed will be greater than any filtration plant now in existence, but the results, he believes, will repay the outlay.

Mr. Hazen says the Passaic water is polluted at its source to an unusual degree, for which reason he suggests, should filtration be resorted to, that both sets of filters be constructed at once. He estimates that 100 acres of land will be needed for the purpose, and puts the cost of construction, including land and all appurtenances, at $1,235,000.

This plant will purify 25,000,000 gallons of water daily. The cost of operation, Mr. Hazen puts at $135,232 per annum for a supply of 25,000,000 gallons daily.

The Board of Trade will submit Mr. Hazen's plan to the city authorities.

THE GOULD ESTATE TAXES.

Appeal by the State Controller Against Appraiser McClure's Valuation—Resistance by the Heirs.

The State Controller appealed yesterday in Surrogate Fitzgerald's court against the report of David McClure, as appraiser, in placing the taxable estate of the late Jay Gould under the Transfer act of 1892, a $80,000,000. In a later report Mr. McClure reduced the amount to $73,615,473.

The Gould heirs declare that the appraisal is excessive.

When the appeal came up before Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday, ex-Judge Dillon appeared for the Gould heirs and Mr. Dos Passos and Senator D. B. Hill for the State Controller.

Mr. Dos Passos contended that, as the five-million-dollar bequest to George Gould was specific, it should be submitted to taxation, and that in no manner could it be proved to be a liability, as set forth by Mr. McClure. It was also asserted that the yearly payments to the children, as executors and trustees, should not be considered a liability, and should not be deducted from the appraised value of the estate as an expense.

Ex-Judge Dillon said that if these payments, which were not valued at over $500,000, were not deducted, a claim of 1 per cent. of the total value of the estate should be deducted for administration expenses, which would foot up a great deal more than that amount. Concerning the five-million-dollar bequest, ex-Judge Dillon said that Jay Gould had left it to his son George, in reward for a dozen years of faithful services and attention to business. This, he said, should be considered as a claim due, and as a liability. He said it should be deducted from the principal.

A draft of the codicil in the handwriting of the testator was handed to the Surrogate. It was written on a sheet of letter paper. Mr. Gould called on his counsel with this," said ex-Judge Dillon, in submitting it. "He wanted it placed in his will. Mr. Gould had a faculty of always using the right word in the right place. The codicil was embodied in the will, to the best of my belief, without a single change."

Mr. Dos Passos said that the residuary estate had not been overvalued one-third, as alleged. He said Mr. McClure was known as an expert in appraising, and that before the present time his reports had never been attacked. He said Mr. McClure's findings could not be refuted. Mr. Dos Passos said the $5,000,000 was a gift, and should be taxed. He said the executors were not entitled to such large commissions, and that the annuities should be cut down, so that the remainder could be taxed.

Decision was reserved.

Rented a Newport Cottage.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 20.—H. Casimir De Rham of New-York to-day rented the Wilde cottage, Kay Street, for next season. The De Rhams will be new-comers into Newport's Summer society. David H. King, Jr., of New-York to-day purchased of Samuel R. Honey a lot on Everett Place containing 2,000 square feet. He will build a cottage on it.

It will pay you to keep your eye on
THE IMPROVED
WELSBACH
LIGHT.
It doesn't hurt the eye, either.
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1367 Broadway, 121 W. 125th St., 2859 3rd Ave., 714 Cooper Union, 217 Amsterdam Avenue.

OPPOSE THE MALBY BILL.

Protest to Legislature Also Against Obstructing Passage of the Amended Ainsworth Measure.

The New-York State Central Committee for Scientific Temperance Instruction in Public Schools, of which the Rev. John Hall is Chairman and Albert F. Newton is Secretary and Treasurer, is considerably concerned over the possible handling of the Ainsworth law at Albany.

The committee has sent to every Legislator in Albany a long letter, in which it especially protests against the Malby bill. It says, among other things:

The State Central Committee declared its willingness to unite with the State Department of Public Instruction and the teachers in any form of temperance law which should thoroughly secure the end mutually desired. With these declarations as a basis the conference proceeded to examine the Ainsworth law section by section, with the view of reaching a bill on which there should be agreement. Mutual concessions were made and a bill finally framed which was mutually agreed upon by all parties in all its details as the bill which should be presented to the Legislature as a compromise measure.

Our committee appeared before the joint committee of the Senate and Assembly on March 3 and presented the amended bill and declared its entire satisfaction with it for itself and those whom it represented.

The State Department of Public Instruction and the teachers were represented by Prof. A. S. Downing, Mr. Rogers, and Prof. E. N. Jones, all of them explicitly affirming their concurrence in the amended bill.

In view of this recital of facts the State Central Committtee submits to the honorable Senate and Assembly that if the passage of the amended bill is in any wise obstructed by the Department of Public Instruction, or by the educators, it is in direct violation of a solemn agreement entered into after most thorough consideration and most explicitly affirmed before the Senate and Assembly committees, both orally and in printed form.

We beg further to submit that the friends of the Ainsworth law having agreed to many modifications to meet the objections made to it by the educators the people whom our committee represents have a right to expect that their will in this matter shall suffer no further hindrance and that the substitute bill agreed on as above should now promptly have the sanction of your honorable bodies.

In conclusion the committee says in its letter: "We especially protest against the Malby bill, (Senate, No. 194.) It repeals the present law and gives nothing as a substitute that will at all satisfy the more than a million petitioners we represent."

WILDCAT KILLED BY A WOMAN.

It Had Knocked Her Husband Down and Stood over Him.

BELVIDERE, N. J., March 20.—A large wildcat was killed this morning near the home of Robert Skyler, on the Kittatinny ridge of the Blue Mountains, near Delaware Water Gap.

Skyler, who is nearly eighty years old, went out this morning to learn why his poultry had been disappearing so rapidly. He found tracks, and followed them until an animal sprang at him and knocked him down.

He shouted for help, and his wife and two sons responded. The former carried an axe. They found a wildcat standing over the old man. The woman killed the animal, and its skin will be a rug in their home.

Loie Fuller's Special Matinee.

The extra matinée given by Loie Fuller, at Koster & Bial's yesterday afternoon drew an audience which filled the big music hall, and in which women were greatly in the majority. Miss Fuller performed her wonderful fire dance, which aroused a great deal of enthusiasm, and responded to a number of encores. When finally she was obliged to decline to dance longer, she was called before the curtain four times and bowed her thanks. Miss Fuller's final performances in this city will be given this afternoon and evening. After closing in New-York she will visit a few of the larger cities, appearing but once in each, and will then return to Europe to fill engagements. Her engagement has proved the most successful of any played at Koster & Bial's, and she proposes returning here as soon as possible to resume it.

THE THREE GIRLS CAME BACK.

They Had Been Reduced in Grade at School, Left Home, and Policemen Sought Them.

Little girls, as well as cats, come back sometimes. Three little girls in plaid—two with blue eyes and one with brown—furnished a verification of the feline adage yesterday. The girls were Agnes Maher, fifteen years old, of 640 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street; Eileen Wilson, fourteen, of 475 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and Rosabelle Birckhead, fifteen, of 550 Mott Avenue.

They were pupils in the eighth grade of the grammar school at Edgecombe Avenue and West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, but they were not diligent, so they were put back in the third grade. They pouted over their troubles, said unkind things about their teacher, and resolved to do something dreadful.

Agnes Maher went to school as usual Thursday morning. She went home for lunch, cheerful, as usual. She slipped up stairs while her mother was washing dishes, opened a box, and took $6 from it. Then she started back for school. Somewhere on the way she met Eileen and Rosabelle, each of whom had smuggled a small sachel full of clothing from home. Then the three girls took an Eighth Avenue car and rode down town. Exactly where they went is not disclosed, but it was to the house of a friend of one of the trio.

Eileen is an orphan, and lived with her aunt, Mrs. Meany. When the girls did not come home to supper there was consternation in three households, and Mr. Maher, Mrs. Meany, and Mr. Birckhead rushed to different station houses and caused general alarms for the girls to be sent out.

Policemen all over the city, above and below the Harlem River, were instructed to be on the lookout for three young girls, one of them wearing a red Tam O'Shanter cap. The police looked and looked, but in vain. One after another the girls came back yesterday, just like the cats in the story. Mr. Birckhead notified the police of his good luck, but Mr. Maher and Mrs. Meany kept the news to themselves as long as they could. Mrs. Meany said last night:

"I was too previous in having that general alarm sent out. The whole thing was a misunderstanding. I am perfectly satisfied now, but I won't say a word to reporters—not a single word."

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Gotterdammerung—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Colleen Bawn—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—A Fool's Revenge—8:00. Matinée—Hamlet—2:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Symphony Society Concert—8:15.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—Recital—2:30.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Néant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00. Matinée—2:00. Lecture on the Glories of India—11 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Camille—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:00. Matinée.
GARDEN—Marie Deloche—8:00. Matinée—A Doll's House and A Light from St. Agnes—2:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cruiskeen Lawn—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Wang—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Der Grosse Komet—8:15. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition, Concerts—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Theodore Thomas's Chicago Orchestra—8:15.
PALMER'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00. Matinée—As You Like It—2:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
TROCADERO—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	31	40	40
6 A. M.	29	37	39
9 A. M.	30	35	37
12 M.	34	34	37
4 P. M.	38	36	36
6 P. M.	38	33	35
9 P. M.	36	25	29
12 P. M.	35	22	24

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 34.63
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 36.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 34.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 37.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair and Slightly Colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE CINCH OF THE SILVER SENATORS.

Six Republican Senators of the United States on Thursday night met some thirty Republican manufacturers from Pennsylvania at a conference in Washington. These Senators are all agreed that there can be no tariff legislation at this session or during the next Congress unless free coinage of silver go with it. They found the Republican manufacturers eager to pay the price. Some of the manufacturers are in favor of free coinage in itself, thinking that it is the only means to get high prices for their products. Others are willing to take free coinage if in return they can get high tariff rates, believing that the relative monopoly of the home market which they think that they could thus secure would be profitable to them even if free coinage worked some disturbance. Having come to this agreement, the conference made plans for a spread of this understanding among their "industrial friends," and for another conference to be held at the Manufacturers' Club, at Philadelphia.

All this is very logical, and very absurd. It is logical that the silver mine owners should be "protected" if the makers of carpets and woolens are to be protected. If by law Mr. JAMES DOBSON is to be enabled to get 20 cents or 50 cents more per yard for his carpets, then it is equally right that silver miners shall by law get a greater profit on their goods. It is logical also in Mr. DOBSON and his friends to think only of the price to be had, and to wish to enhance that price by debasing the currency, without thinking of the effect on cost. Twenty years ago the ironmasters of the country were bemoaning the ruin that had come upon them by the fall in iron and crying aloud for more "protection." To-day, duties have been lowered, iron has fallen at least 60 per cent., and they are making more money. But they are still howling for protection, and they and all the suppliants for special legislation will go on thinking of the price only and reducing the cost of their goods only when compelled to do so. The theory of Mr. DOBSON and the rest that they can make more profit with unlimited fifty-cent dollars in circulation, is of a piece with all the protectionist reasoning. It is logical, but, as we have said, it is absurd.

We are not now concerned, however, with the theories of these deluded men, but with the effect their movement may have on the course of their party. It is clear now that the hunger for protection is very strong in the great body of the Republican Party throughout the country. It has become a chronic morbid appetite, a species of political dipsomania. We do not at all question the entire sincerity of most of its victims, but the more sincere they are, the more unreasonable and unreasoning they become, and the greater is their influence upon their party. The true nature of the situation is shown by the steady progress of MCKINLEY's canvass for the Presidential nomination in all parts of the country. That rests wholly on the protectionist sentiment. MCKINLEY is not a great man or a strong one. His actual part in public life has not been distinguished. His conspicuousness as a member of the House was due to an accidental connection with the tariff of 1890, with which he personally had little to do, and on which he exerted very slight influence. He has been insignificant as Governor of his own State. He is neither a popular orator like BLAINE, nor a masterful politician like CONKLING, nor a man of force of intellect and will like SHERMAN. He has little knowledge, vague and variable convictions, and a flaccid spine. Yet he is to-day far and away the strongest candidate for the nomination and can be defeated only by a combination of the supporters of all the other candidates, probably on some name not now prominent on the list. And he owes his strength wholly to the strength of the general Republican hunger for protection.

It is on this appetite that the free-silver men are banking. They say—and they can carry out their threat—that, even if the Republicans win this election, there shall not be a crumb of protective tariff fed to those who so long for it except at the price of free coinage, or a pledge that will lead to free coinage. What will be the answer of the Republican National Convention to this threat and the demand enforced by it? That is a question of momentous interest not only to the Republican Party, but to the whole country. Considered apart from protection, free coinage would, we believe, be rejected by the Republican Party. But it is now clear that it cannot be so considered. The situation is one that any rational Republican may well regard with extreme anxiety.

THE GOVERNOR AND SCHOOL REFORM.

The Governor has been rather a stickler for refraining from any exercise of his influence upon the Legislature for or against pending measures, or even expressing his opinion about them, in advance of legislative action. And yet he took the very unusual course yesterday of sending in a special message urging the prompt passage of the bill for reforming the school system of this city. The bill had only just been reported a couple of days before. There was very little opposition to it in the committees and no reason to apprehend any difficulty about its passage, so far as appeared.

Nevertheless, it is an important measure, liable to a certain kind of insidious opposition, and it is gratifying to have the Governor come out so strongly in favor of it. We see no impropriety in his doing so, or in his allowing his views to be known at any time upon measures of great public interest and importance. We wish he had seen his way equally clear to making it known that he is opposed to bills injuriously affecting the City of New-York, or the cities of the State generally, or injurious to the public well-being anywhere. We fail to see why he should be so reserved in regard to bad measures in danger of passing, when he is so eager to express himself regarding a good one that seemed in no danger of defeat.

We are not disposed to say it is because declaring himself in favor of the school reform bill is easy and safe, since it is favored by most intelligent and honest citizens, and opposed by nobody who can harm the Governor. That would be ungracious, but we would suggest that coming out with so much alacrity in favor of one genuine reform bill will not make amends for failing to veto such an outrageous scheme of usurpation and robbery as the Raines Excise bill.

This school bill will increase somewhat the cost of maintaining our educational system in this city, and a bill is pending which authorizes an expenditure of $9,000,000 for new school buildings. Nobody will begrudge outlays of this kind honestly and effectively applied, but we have other large expenditures that are constantly increasing. We need great dock improvements, an enlarged police force, better pavements, improvements in our parks, and it costs enormous sums to deal with poverty and crime, which are ascribed largely to the consequences of the liquor traffic. We need for our own purposes all the resources of taxation imposed upon the property, industry, and traffic of our own people, except such as may be required for our fair and equitable share in the support of the State Government.

Give us a better school system, though it cost more, and all needed appliances for educating the rising generation and fighting against degenerating and demoralizing influences in the community, but do not steal from us the revenues we so much need for all these objects. The credit for an uncalled-for message in support of the school bill is as nothing compared with that to be won by a veto of the Raines iniquity.

THE CENSURE OF MR. BAYARD.

It is very questionable whether the American Minister to the Court of St. James will be disturbed in his mind to the extent of losing an hour's sleep or a meal upon learning that he has been censured in the present House of Representatives "by a strict party vote." The vote was not quite strictly partisan, for it appears that three Republicans voted against it and five Democrats for it. But it was near enough to strictness to make the censure a condemnation by the Republicans of the House of a Democratic Ambassador who promulgated when he was abroad the belief that individual freedom was more stimulating to enterprise than protection and paternalism, and who declared that the Americans were at times a violent people who needed a strong man to keep them in order. It is true that a Democrat from Texas, who may or may not have been aggrieved by the distribution of the Federal offices in his district, was one of the members who were most pained by the form which Mr. BAYARD's eulogy of the President took.

It is fortunate that the question is a question of diplomatic propriety and not an issue of fact. Because, if Mr. BAYARD had a free hand, and were not restrained by any considerations of diplomatic propriety, he could draw from the House of Representatives which censured an abundant supply of vivid illustrations of both his offensive propositions. He could show from it both how protection enervated enterprise and self-reliance, and how the Representatives of the American people at least were hasty and violent, and how they needed a strong man to keep them in order. He might even have drawn this conclusion from the proceedings which were yesterday terminated, though it is true he would have had also to draw the conclusion that the bark of Congress was much worse than its bite. At the beginning of the proceedings there was one "violent" man from Massachusetts who thought that Mr. BAYARD should be subjected not merely to censure but to impeachment, a procedure reserved for "high crimes and misdemeanors," and who procured sundry other members to vote to that effect. But after the Committee on Foreign Affairs had meditated the matter it mitigated the proposition until it was no longer ludicrous. It is interesting to observe, however, that although the original impeacher did not appear in the debate to vindicate his original proposition, it was renewed by an especially anserine member who happened to be from New-York.

A Delawarean made the very sensible observation that partisan action by the House against an Ambassador was open to some of the same objections as partisan talk by the Ambassador. "If we cannot be unanimous," he said, "it is questionable whether it will do our country or our party any good." This was a proper recognition of the truth that a vote of censure by the majority of the present House carries no moral weight whatever. And moral weight is all that could in any case be attached to any action by the House of Representatives, unless it should go the length of cutting out the item of the peccant Ambassador's salary from the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill. If Mr. BAYARD felt that it was considered by his countrymen that he had destroyed or impaired his usefulness as a representative of his country abroad, he would without doubt promptly resign his office. But it would be very unwise in him to draw that conclusion from a partisan performance by the House of Representatives. That he will care little about the action of the House is a result for which the "violent" partisans in that body have only themselves to blame. Undoubtedly his utterances in England amounted to a diplomatic indiscretion, the more surprising on account of his great experience in diplomacy. If a moderate resolution to that effect had been introduced and supported by moderate and reasonable speeches, it is quite possible that it would have received a large number of Democratic votes. But the first proceedings in the House were so much more of an indiscretion than the speeches which provoked them that the final censure, comparatively mild as it is, is an action to which no importance need be attached by anybody.

THE TERRITORIES.

The bill for the admission of New-Mexico to the Union has been reported favorably in the Senate, and the Committee on Territories has decided to make a similar report with respect to Arizona. In due time the Oklahoma bill, we presume, will be approved in the same way. No one will be surprised if the Senate shall, before the end of the present session, pass a bill for the admission of Alaska and the creation of two Senators to "represent" the seal islands, Mr. JONES's silver mine, and other parts of that remote region. Fortunately, however, the House bars the way, its committee having decided that no more States are needed at present.

The admission of Arizona, New-Mexico, and Oklahoma would bring into the Senate six new Senators who would vote for free-silver coinage first, last, and all the time. These six men would represent a population of 275,047 persons, according to the census of 1890, while New-York, with twenty-one times as many people (by the census of 1890) would have only two votes in the Senate. By the latest estimates the number of inhabitants in the three Territories is less than 540,000, or about one-thirtieth of the population of this State. A few weeks ago, nine Western silver States, containing less than 3 per cent. of the country's population, cast for free-silver coinage eighteen votes, or just 20 per cent. of the Senate's entire number of votes. If these three Territories should be admitted, twelve Western silver States, containing less than 4 per cent. of the people of the United States, would hold just 25 per cent. of the Senate seats and would cast just 25 per cent. of the Senate's votes for the adoption of the fifty-cent dollar.

THE ALBANY POLICE BILL.

The Mayor of Albany is a Democrat, and the Republican Legislature has not only passed a bill taking from him the power to appoint Police Commissioners, but it has not paid the least heed to his disapproval of the bill, expressed in accordance with the requirements of the State Constitution. Both houses have repassed the bill by a party vote without giving it anything that can be called a reconsideration. The Mayor's objections were treated with scorn.

This bill would be every whit as objectionable as that which a recent Legislature passed depriving the Mayor of Buffalo of the appointment of Police Commissioners, and which public opinion forced it to repeal, if its only offense were taking this prerogative from the Mayor. But in addition to that, it provides the worst possible method of choosing Police Commissioners by creating a bi-partisan board and giving the selection of two members to the Republican members of the Common Council and two to the Democratic members of that body, without any check upon their action.

The motive for this legislative act is not concealed or disguised. The present Police Board of Albany was appointed by Mayor WILSON, who was elected as a reform Republican, and it is independent of politicians. No complaint is made against its efficiency. There is no reason to apprehend that Mayor THACHER would abuse the power of appointment for partisan ends. But the present board is legislated out and the Mayor is deprived of a most important executive function, at the dictation of the local Republican boss and member of the Platt State Committee, Mr. BARNES, in order to get the police into politics. The kind of bi-partisans sure to be chosen under this scheme are those who will work together in the bargains of machine politics.

This bill is in the hands of the Governor, and there is only one ground for apprehending that he may sign it. It is such a gross interference with sound principles in municipal government, and so opposed to all decent public opinion on the subject, that Gov. MORTON cannot fail to veto it unless he is prepared to sacrifice the dignity of his office and his own self-respect to retain the favor of the Platt machine as a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. BARNES has been chosen a delegate to the St. Louis Convention and has as an associate from the Albany district a man of like mind. Furthermore, the bill had the general support of Platt politicians, who are planning a similar outrage upon other cities with Democratic Mayors.

Will Gov. MORTON stoop so low as to give his approval to such a base partisan scheme at the bidding of men who threaten to make it the price of their support in the National Convention? If he retains their support by such subserviency as seems to be demanded of him, their support will do him no good. A man of such fibre cannot get a National nomination, and it would be of no use to him if he had it. If Gov. MORTON has a chance for the nomination in any case, it will be improved and not injured by a display of independence and high character in vetoing the Raines bill, the Albany Police bill, and all such reckless grabs for partisan advantage, which repel more than they win. At this juncture he is more important to PLATT than PLATT is to him.

THE ARBITRATION CONVENTION.

A convention will be held in Washington on the 22d and 23d of April to promote the establishment of a permanent system of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States. The committee having this movement in charge is a very strong and representative one. Its Chairman is the Hon. C. P. DALY of New-York, and its members are selected from among the most eminent citizens of Washington, Chicago, Philadelphia, New-Orleans, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco, New-York, Baltimore, and other cities. It includes one Justice of the Supreme Court, one former Secretary of State, one former Secretary of the Treasury, a former Governor, several Mayors, a Bishop, and a Cardinal of the Catholic Church, the Presidents of two universities, the General of the army, and other distinguished citizens.

The plan of the movement is practical and deliberate. It extends only to arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, and while it contemplates a "permanent system of arbitration," it does not define any special measure that should be advocated. On that point the conference should be able to throw light. The recent experience of the two countries caused by the absence of any available system of arbitration, and by the efforts of the United States to secure resort to arbitration in a case which peculiarly required and was suited to such settlement, has given a very strong impulse to the sentiment in favor of arbitration on both sides of the ocean. The occasion is, therefore, peculiarly suitable for a National convention.

THE CANADIAN SCHOOL QUESTION.

It is not at all surprising that the Ministerial politicians at Ottawa should find that in attempting to please everybody about the school question in Manitoba they have succeeded in pleasing nobody. Especially, it appears, they have displeased the Catholics of Lower Canada, who declare that they have not only been defeated, but tricked, because the Government feared the Protestant vote more than it feared the Catholic vote. This may be true and still be unjust to the Government, which would undoubtedly be gratified if the Protestants of Manitoba would allow the Catholics their separate schools, but which has really no power to coerce them so to do, and which can use only moral suasion, which it has employed already and which it proposes to employ again at a conference at Winnipeg during the Parliamentary recess.

It is not very hazardous to predict that this conference will be futile. Neither side is likely to moderate its demands to anything that the other side will accept. As has been repeatedly pointed out in these columns, the way to arrange the dispute is not to make compromises between sects, but to ignore sects, to secularize entirely the public instruction for which the people are taxed, and to leave dissatisfied parents and Churches at liberty to supplement the public instruction with religious instruction in their own manner and at their own charges. That is the only way to take the schools out of politics in Canada. It is also the only way to keep them out of politics in the United States.

Mr. GEORGE MOORE, whose taste has always been more questionable than his ability, has excited a lot of fierce enmity among the friends of the late Lord LEIGHTON by writing for the new magazine, Cosmopolis, an article in which the famous Academician is treated with a discourtesy differing, it must be confessed, but slightly from out-and-out abuse. Of course, the essay, if brutal, is picturesquely brutal, and the language used is fiercely energetic enough to make it interesting reading, whether one agrees with the author or not in regarding LEIGHTON as more of a poseur than a painter. One rather notable sentence in the article declares that Sir FREDERICK was "a cross between a hairdresser and a toreador." Most people smiled at this, for it is not the worst of descriptions, but one admirer of the dead artist, instead of smiling, went for several days into a state of profound meditation. Out of it he has finally emerged, uttering loud cries of "Plagiarist! Plagiarist!" And as justification therefor, he gives the page and line in "Madame Bovary" where Floubert applies exactly those words to the tenor in the Rouen Theatre. This is far from proving the charge of literary theft, but, as MOORE is known to be a reader of French, it at least shows that the phrase might have been stolen, which is the next thing to demonstrating that it was stolen, and imposes upon the defendant the always difficult task of establishing a negative.

REFORM CLUB DINNER IN BOSTON.

Civil Service Commissioners Talk of Good Work Done by the Present Administration.

BOSTON, March 20.—The regular monthly dinner of the Massachusetts Reform Club was held this evening in Young's Hotel, about 125 members and guests being present. The President, George S. Hale, presided. The special guests were National Civil Service Commissioners John G. Proctor, John B. Harlow, and William G. Rice. Among the others present were Postmaster J. W. Coveney, Moorfield Storey, Edward Atkinson, Gamaliel Bradford, Representative J. J. Myers, Henry C. Thatcher, President Henry W. Lamb of the New-England Free Trade League, Dana Estes, Archibald Howe, R. H. Dana, Darwin E. Ware, ex-Secretary Andrew Fiske, State Civil Service Examiner Sherwin, Col. A. A. Pope, J. Richard Carter, and Granville Norcross.

Commissioner Proctor spoke at length of the progress of civil service reform since the passage of the law thirteen years ago.

Commissioner Rice called especial attention to the evils of preference, called attention to the fact that there are before Congress bills creating a preference class of over 1,000,000 persons, and declared that if there was to be any preference at all it should be made openly and not by indirection. "Pensions," he said, "to any extent are preferable to any infringement of the merit system." Mr. Rice spoke in praise of all the departments, and particularly of their work for the betterment of the service. Of the State Department, he said:

I have not sufficient time to enumerate all that has been done of this character. It will be enough to call attention to some of the things accomplished since May 13, 1895, the date of the organization of the present commission. The President established, upon the request of the Secretary of State, in September last, examinations for certain grades of our Consular Service, a class of appointments over which the Civil Service Commission has no jurisdiction. The Secretary of the Treasury, in making appointments of money-counters lately authorized by Congress, and not covered by the civil service law, received only the applications of those formerly employed in work of like character, and selected for employment those whose record for efficiency was the highest in their former service; and a week ago he announced the promotion of a clerk of twenty years' service, although not of his political party, to be chief of an important division, a position excepted from civil service examination and which could have been filled from the outside.

A letter of regret was read from Charles Theodore Russell, President of the Massachusetts Civil Service Commission.

Postmaster General Wilson's recommendation in favor of the division of the postal service into districts was read by Richard N. Dana, and measures were adopted by the club for bringing the influence of its members to bear upon Congress in favor of those recommendations.

PICTURES AT MANHATTAN CLUB.

The gallery of the late A. T. Stewart has contained in its day many very fine pictures, but with the installation of the Manhattan Club in the spacious mansion the room was given over to billiards—art made way for the popular game—and one of the best-lighted chambers in the city was sacrificed to the needs of the membership for other purposes. Happily, however, through the influence of a number of men in the organization possessing a perception of the fitness of things, the gallery has been recently reclaimed, the tables have been relegated to other apartments, and the room has been again restored to its original design.

A collection of more than threescore and ten paintings has been hung, comprising works by Americans and foreigners, while the display is one reflecting credit on the taste of the members, who have despoiled their walls to make the exhibition possible.

The native painters, it is a pleasure to note, hold their own in this good company very well indeed, since they have, happily, been chosen from among those few who give attention to tonal qualities. Hence it is that among the quiet, sober harmonies of deep, rich color there are few disturbing notes. The general standard is unusually high, and embraces many distinguished artists, masters in their way, and in frequent cases the best efforts of the men are in evidence.

One end of the room, for example, is given over to three enormous canvases, each a famous work, two of them from the brush of Eugene Delacroix, while the third is the celebrated "Diana," by Corot. Those by the former are "Eurydice Gathering Flowers" and "Juno Beseeching Aeolus." Both are colorful, strong pieces of painting, worthy of the fame of the great romanticist. There is another Corot, an "Evening on Lake Nemi," small as to proportions, but containing all his charm, which, to the present reviewer, tells to far more advantage in work of modest size. A small Troyon lacks in a measure the usual vigor of this master; a "View on the Seine" is characteristic of Daubigny, and there are two remarkably fine works by Diaz, one in his later landscape period, the other in his favorite earlier scheme, with figures. Nothing finer than this last is recalled. It is a poem of exquisite color and sentiment and a masterpiece of the first order. It contains two figures, more or less suggestively drawn, dainty in their patrician elegance, harmonious in tone, and full of that realization of sensuous pigment, of genuine artistic feeling and charm that few men achive.

An excellent Isabey is "The Return of the Royal Hunting Party," happy in composition and rich in color; the Bouvin is sincere and able; there is a fine, sober Roybet of "Louis XI. Hunting." The Mettling, "Preparing the Meal," has qualities of a Bouvin, and an interior of "The Artist's Studio," dark as it is, explains in a measure the low key in which Ribot paints. There is an important military picture by Edouard Détaille, "Souvenirs of the Grand Manoeuvres"; two babies asleep are here, left by a careless attendant without their clothes, but thus affording M. Bouguereau an opportunity to display his dexterity in flesh painting, while by the German, Ludwig Knaus, there is a large and ambitious canvas with many figures, called "The Village Dance." This master, however, is better in his more sober work of character studies indoors, with two or three figures, and while the present example is monstrously dexterous, it is neither convincing nor impressive, as are many of his efforts.

Three fine pictures by George Inness are worthy examples of his mastery in landscape work. They are familiar, yet always welcome. The "End of the Rain," with a white cow in the foreground, is powerful in its greens, with its water-soaked vegetation, while in the others there is the fine comprehension of construction, color, and sentiment. Equally big, in a figure way, are the three contributions from Winslow Homer, whose admirable work is never uncertain, who approaches his task with great earnestness and sincerity, and has always something of interest to tell. It is a pleasure to see his "Life Line" again. The dramatic force and realism of this story are patent to the coldest spectator. Never for a moment theatrical or forced, the incident has the humanity of the situation in every brush mark. The figure of the woman is quite remarkable, and the man has her in his grasp with firm, stalwart clutch.

Landscapes by the late A. H. Wyant, D. W. Tryon, C. R. Miller, G. H. Smillie, and H. Bolton Jones are here, with cattle pictures by Carleton Wiggins and Matilda Browne, the last a creditable performance, good both in color and drawing. From abroad are figure works by F. A. Bridgeman, Ridgeway Knight, and Gedney Bunce, and excellent canvases by Siddons Mowbray, George Maynard, C. F. Ulrich, Louis Moeller, F. C. Jones, T. W. Rost, and Alfred Rappes, with a big composition, by Toby Rosenthal, of a frightened lot of women in a seminary, a humorous story-telling picture of little artistic value, though attracting popular attention. There are other things—an early Englishman or two—but the reader will gather from this list an idea of the importance of the show.

Love's Alliance.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

White flags of parley the pale snowdrops raise
And every herald note of Spring is fain
To sound a tender truce to thy disdain,
Oh, then no more in loneliness of days
Delay the due alliance that love prays,
But let us, yielding to his golden gyves,
One sweet surrender make of our two lives.
We'll seal our treaty by the blossoming May
And in the woodland bind bright coronals
Of Summer, and beside the quiet hearth
Foster the cheerful glow when Autumn falls.
Then may the old leaves tremble down to earth.
Content upon her kindly breast to lie:
Upon her breast, who gave them life, to die.

"DER FREISCHUTZ" REVIVED.

Weber's Epoch-Making Work Performed by the Damrosch Company at the Academy.

Weber's opera, "Der Freischütz," was performed at the Academy of Music last night for the first time in nearly twelve years. It was last given in the first season of German opera, that of 1884-5, at the Metropolitan Opera House, under the direction of Dr. Leopold Damrosch. It was an appropriate thing that the work should come forward again under the management of the son of that earnest musician. The public responded heartily to the invitation to go and hear the pretty music. The house was full, and there was every indication of general enjoyment. It is not to be wondered at, for there is much in "Der Freischütz" to please even the opera goers of this day, fond as they are of high spices. As a work of art, the opera retains its freshness and charm. The story must appeal to the healthy mind by reason of its naïveté and its simple humanity, and as for the music, that is always lovely. With the historical significance of "Der Freischütz," which was the first thoroughly German opera, and which shares with Schubert's "Der Erl-König" the honor of founding the romantic school in modern music, the present time has little concern. Yet it may not be amiss to call attention to the fact that this opera has held the stage since 1821 with constant favor, and it seems likely that it will live for many years yet.

The performance last night was conducted by the principal artists engaged in it with evident appreciation of the value of the opera, but without any notable ability to make that value influential with the audience. It always has been, is now, and probably will continue to be, a saecula saeculorum, difficult to become deeply interested in lyric personages who wander from the key as a matter of habit. Fräulein Johanna Gadski, who was the Agatha last night, is a fickle singer, and hence often false. She has lately been the victim of misplaced confidence in our climate, and last night she sang Agatha's important solo much off the key. It is a peculiar fact about Fräulein Gadski that she usually sings much worse than her best, which she rarely gives us. Herr Grüning, who was the misguided Max last evening, sang well at times and ill at other times. In the first act he was commendable, but in the trio of the second he appeared to have become convinced that not only disonances, but absolute discords were necessary to the expression of emotion. Herr Emil Fischer was a picturesque figure as Casper, and his face was quite Mephistophelian. His voice was in a sad condition, yet he contrived to infuse a considerable amount of vigor into his singing. He acted with intelligence, and on the whole was a praiseworthy representative of the genuine John Wellington Wells, dealer in magic and smells.

Augusta Vollmar, as Anna, achieved the only decided success of the evening, though it must be admitted that she owed it mostly to the freshness of her pretty voice and to the distinct individuality of the music of her rôle. Indeed, strong characterization is one of the notable qualities of Weber's score, and all the singers profit by it. Fräulein Vollmar's acting was of the kind that generally comes from a school of dramatic art on one of those quaint afternoons when new one-act plays are performed. Paul Lange, as Killian, gained much attention from the audience by the originality of his sins against art. He succeeded in performing the difficult feat of singing a whole scene about a quarter of a tone flat. How he escaped getting at least one note in tune is inexplicable.

The remainder of the persons in the cast were Wilhelm Mertens, as Prince Ottokar; Gerhard Stehmann, as Guno; Conrad Behrens, as the Hermit, and Julius von Putlitz, as Samiel. The scene of the Wolf's Glen was well managed. The ghostly nuns walked well, the skeletons came out of their closets grewsomely, and there was a snake or a dragon, or something of that sort, which looked suspiciously Fafner, engaged in what the Eddaic bard says was his greatest failing—"lying abroad o' nights." Herr Otto Lohse conducted the opera, and to him and the orchestra must be awarded the heartiest praise. Their work was at all times well done and the overture was admirably played.

THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

The Fourth Afternoon Concert Not an Occasion for Much Excitement.

The fourth afternoon concert of the Symphony Society took place yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall. It was atended by a small and wholly unmoved audience. This is hardly a mater for wonder, for the entertainment began with the third symphony of M. Camille Saint-Säens. There is no symphonic work which is better fitted to create in the human mind a vast and yearning void. There was something of the sort in the mind of the composer when the symphony was made. He had one theme, and he used that at the outset of the first movement. After that M. Saint-Säens set out on a voyage of exploration.

He went down the basses and up the fiddles; he twiddled on the flutes; he wept a small tear with an oboe, and he voiced his general disgust with the emptiness of things in the lower register of a basson. After that he endeavored to imitate the example of Mr. Henry Guy Carleton's "Gilded Fool"—"to reach out and develope." He developed some four-handed scales on a piano and some long-winded chords on an organ. Then he let loose the brass and thumped the tympani—"boom zing-ta-ra, zing-ta-ra, zing-boom," as the eloquent Mr. Gilbert observes. Having done all this M. Saint Säens, not chancing to think that he might have increased the area of his incomprehensible rubbish by introducing a solo on a horse-fiddle, heaved a sigh of despair and came to a dead stop. He mixed up the movements of the symphony, brought back its solitary fecund theme in the basses, and said to himself: "This looks rather novel and mysterious; perhaps some one will think it is symbolical of something." And now ungrateful music lovers declare that in listening to this symphony, it is fatally easy to put one's self in the required attitude of the listeners to Archibald Grosvenor's poem—to "think about nothing at all."

The Symphony orchestra played this remarkable muddle with much sincerity, after which Fräulein Milka Ternina sang Fidelio's "Abscheulicher," without any sincerity at all. Her voice seemed to be full of the hard coldness of the March wind, and she departed from the stage amid a sadening flutter of perfunctory hands. The remainder of this concert consisted of the theme and variations from Brahms's sextet, opus 18, Wagner's songs, "Träume" and "Schmerzen," sung by Fräulein Ternina, who had probably forgotten how recently they were sung in the same hall by Marie Brema, and the persistent bacchanale from Wagner's highly Parisian version of "Tannhäusser."

Wouldn't Write This in Germany.

From The London Truth.

The Queen's favorite donkey, I learn, has reached Nice. But which of her courtiers is referred to in this unceremonious fashion? Be this as it may, I see the favorite is to be cared for, as it is stated that more than one Knight of the Thistle accompanies her Majesty.

Mr. Fish Explains.

*

THE JINGOES ARE GRIEVED

SENATE DEFERS ACTION ON THE RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO CUBA.

Adjourns over Saturday, Contrary to the Wish of Mr. Sherman, the "Engineer in Charge"—Forty-two Votes for Adjournment Against Twenty-two—An Indication of Increasing Opposition to Concurrence in the House Substitute.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Cuban resolutions still are "in the air," with the prospect good that they will occupy the attention of the Senate the greater portion of next week. Mr. Sherman, who is the engineer in charge of the conference report which favors the House substitute resolutions, tried to-day to prevent an adjournment until Monday, but he was swept from his feet by the decisive vote of 42 to 22, and plainly showed his disgust with the situation.

The vote in detail was as follows:

SENATE.

Allen, (Pop., Neb.)	Baker, (Rep., Kan.)
Bacon, (Dem., Ga.)	Blanchard, (Dem., La.)
Bate, (Dem., Tenn.)	Brown, (Rep., Utah.)
Brice, (Dem., Ohio.)	Call, (Dem., Fla.)
Burrows, (Rep., Mich.)	Chandler, (Rep., N. H.)
Butler, (Pop., N. C.)	Clark, (Rep., Wyoming.)
Caffery, (Dem., La.)	Cullom, (Rep., Ill.)
Cannon, (Rep., Utah.)	Frye, (Rep., Me.)
Carter, (Rep., Mon.)	Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.)
Chilton, (Dem., Texas.)	Kyle, (Pop., S. D.)
Cockrell, (Dem., Mo.)	Lodge, (Rep., Mass.)
Davis, (Rep., Minn.)	Mills, (Dem., Texas.)
Dubois, (Rep., Idaho.)	Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon.)
Faulkner, (Dem., W. Va.)	Morgan, (Dem., Ala.)
Gibson, (Dem., Md.)	Nelson, (Rep., Minn.)
Gorman, (Dem., Md.)	Perkins, (Rep., Cal.)
Gray, (Dem., Del.)	Proctor, (Rep., Vt.)
Hale, (Rep., Me.)	Sherman, (Rep., Ohio.)
Harris, (Dem., Tenn.)	Shoup, (Rep., Idaho.)
Hill, (Dem., N. Y.)	Tillman, (Dem., S. C.)
Irby, (Dem., S. C.)	Vest, (Dem., Mo.)
Jones, (Dem., Ark.)	Wilson, (Rep., Wash.)
McMillan, (Rep., Mich.	Nays—22.
Martin, (Dem., Va.)	
Mitchell, (Dem., Wis.)	
Morrill, (Rep., Vt.)	
Pasco, (Dem., Fla.)	
Peffer, (Pop., Kan.)	
Platt, (Rep., Conn.)	
Pugh, (Dem., Ala.)	
Roach, (Dem., N. D.)	
Sewell, (Rep., N. J.)	
Smith, (Dem., N. J.)	
Stewart, (Rep., Nev.)	
Teller, (Rep., Col.)	
Thurston, (Rep., Neb.)	
Turple, (Dem., Ind.)	
Vilas, (Dem., Wis.)	
Walthall, (Dem., Miss.)	
Wetmore, (Rep., R. I.)	
White, (Dem., Cal.)	
Walcott, (Rep., Col.)	
Yeas—42.	

There is a difference of opinion regarding the significance of this vote, some of the enemies of the conference report taking the ground that it accurately represents the anti-jingo strength in the Senate, while others are inclined to believe that it reflects the well-known disposition of the Senate to rest on Saturday.

There is no doubt that the opposition to the Cuban resolutions in the Senate has increased very much in the last week, but some of the strongest opponents do not assume that the vote to-day, by which Mr. Sherman's proposition was defeated, is to be taken as a true indication of the state of the Senate's feeling.

Senator Sherman, while feeling keenly the reverses which unquestionably he did not expect, says in explanation that he never has known the Senate, when a session was advanced no further than the present one, to refuse to adjourn over Saturday; that the vote against adjournment was really larger than he expected, and that many of the strongest supporters of the Cuban cause voted for the adjournment for various reasons of their own, and that consequently he does not regard the vote as in any sense a test.

Mr. Hale, it should be said in this connection, was very much encouraged by the size of the majority against the Committee on Foreign Relations. He is quite confident that if the conference report shall be adopted it will be by a margin so slight that Mr. Sherman and his fellow-jingoes will not feel very proud of their work. Mr. Caffery continued to-day the speech he began yesterday afternoon in deprecatory of the remarks made in the Senate in opposition to a friendly Government, and made a number of strong points.

Mr. Morgan to-day introduced a joint resolution as to Cuba in these words:

Resolved, That it is hereby declared that a state of public war exists in the Island of Cuba, between the Government of Spain and the people of that island who are supporting a separate government, under the name of the Republic of Cuba, and a state of belligerency between said governments is hereby recognized.

No action was taken on this resolution.

COLLAZO AMMUNITION CAPTURED.

Reinforcements for the Troops Operating Against Gen. Maceo.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, March 20.—A Government launch has arrived at Cardenas having in tow three rowboats that had been used in landing a filibustering expedition on Varadero Beach. A fight between troops and insurgents followed the landing of the expedition. No accurate account of the result of the fight is obtainable. Additional troops have been sent in pursuit of the rebels.

There is no news of Maceo's operations in the Province of Pinar del Rio. Eight trainloads of troops and one ambulance train have been sent to reinforce the columns operating against him.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Minister Dupuy de Lome received the following telegram from the Governor General of Cuba this morning:

"The detachment of Varadero, near Cardenas, captured 150 boxes of ammunition for Remington and Winchester rifles, nine boxes of cavalry rifles, fourteen tin boxes of medicines, twenty knapsacks, covered with oil cloth; two boxes of explosives, and three boats."

Minister de Lome has no doubt that all this material was that landed by the Collazo expedition from Cedar Key, in the schooner J. S. Mallory, captured by the United States revenue cutters, released by the Customs authorities at Tampa, and afterward transhipped near the southern coast of Florida to the steamer Three Friends, which landed it in Cuba several days ago. The ammunition amounted to over 500,000 rounds, and the number of rifles correspond in all particulars to that of the Collazo expedition.

AGRAMONTE NOT AN AMERICAN.

Consul Hall Denies the Story of an Attempt to Kill Him.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A dispatch to the State Department to-day from Consul General Williams at Havana reported that he had investigated the arrest and imprisonment of Oliverio Agramonte, an alleged American citizen, charged with complicity in the Cuban insurrection, and had ascertained that Agramonte was a Spanish subject.

This disposes of the case so far as the interference of this Government is concerned. Agramonte has friends in New-York City who reported his arrest to the Department. He is the manager of a plantation in Cuba.

A report received through the mail at the Department to-day from John D. Hall of Connecticut, United States Consul at San Juan, Puerto Rico, shows that the story told in New-York yesterday by a passenger of the steamer South Cambria about an alleged attempt on Mr. Hall's life by a Spanish soldier March 4 is erroneous.

Mr. Hall says he has no reason to believe that the bullet fired was intended for him. On the contrary, he believes the shooting was accidental. The Consul's house is opposite the Spanish prison at San Juan.

Death of an English Painter.

LONDON, March 20.—George Richmond, a well-known portrait painter, died in this city yesterday.

George Richmond, Hon. R. A., D. C. L., LL. D., was born in 1809. He was appointed by Mr. Gladstone, in 1847, a member of the Council of the Government Schools of Design. The portraits executed by him number between 2,000 and 3,000, hundreds of which have been engraved.

Cunard Steamer Lucania's Passage.

LONDON, March 20.—The Cunard steamer Lucania arrived off Queenstown at 1:10 o'clock this morning, after a passage of 5 days, 12 hours, and 35 minutes. Her daily runs were 84, 506, 515, 510, 504, 502, and 269 miles, an average speed of 21.79 miles per hour. Her passengers for London arrived here at 6:30 P. M. to-day.

John L. Waller Is Out of Jail.

PARIS, March 20.—The final formalities for the release of John L. Waller, formerly American Consul in Madagascar, who was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for conveying information to the Hovas regarding the French, were completed to-day, and Waller is now free.

Sugar Bill Read in Reichstag.

BERLIN, March 20.—The Reichstag in committee last evening passed the first reading of the Sugar bill and fixed the import duty at 40 marks per 100 kilos, instead of 45 marks.

The Maria Teresa's Seamen Injured.

MADRID, March 20.—While the warship Maria Teresa was testing her guns off Ferrol to-day, one of them exploded, injuring three officers and six seamen.

Turkish Reserves Are Disbanded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 20.—An Irade has been issued disbanding the reserves, who, owing to the recent troubles, were summoned to serve with the colors.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—Count von Kanitz, Agrarian leader, protested in the Reichstag against Germany's commercial treaties with Russia, Austria, Roumania, and other countries. He said that the corn duties had decreased 42,000,000 marks, and the duties on articles of luxury 70,000,000 marks, in 1895, and that there were no compensating advantages.

—The South Division of Louth has elected McGhee, Anti-Parnellite, to succeed Dr. Daniel Ambrose, who died in December, as a member of the House of Commons. McGhee's majority over the Parnellite candidate was 377; Dr. Ambrose's had been 958.

—Monaco's sovereign has extended for fifty years the concession to the Casino, which will expire in 1913. The Prince's condition is that his annuity be increased from £60,000 to £80,000.

—Field Marshal Yamagata of the Japanese Army is expected to arrive in San Francisco March 28, on his way to Russia, where he is to represent the Mikado at the coronation of the Czar.

—The British House of Commons having committed itself to a gold standard of money Tuesday, the Prussian Landtag motion in favor of silver has been withdrawn.

—Five men of the crew of the Zenith were drowned by the sinking of their schooner after a collision with the schooner Forest Bell, in the English Channel last night.

—Colombians rejoiced yesterday at the arrival at Colon of their warship Cordova, formerly the American steamer Neptune, refitted at Perth Amboy.

—Kaiser Wilhelm and the Empress are to start for their southern journey March 23. They will embark on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern March 25.

—The Liverpool Cotton Exchange will observe as Easter holidays April 3, 4, 6, and 7.

—Cecil Rhodes arrived at Beira yesterday and went on his journey to Mashonaland.

—The new cruiser, Dido, was floated in the Clyde yesterday.

INQUISITION AND THE JEWS.

Dr. Harris Concludes His Lectures—He Defends Statements That Were Attacked.

The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris, rabbi of Temple Israel of Harlem, delivered his second and concluding lecture on the Inquisition last evening.

"I have been accused in communications to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, of ignorance, prejudice, and falsifying history," he said, referring to two letters by the Rev. Dr. Brann of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, which attack his statements made in a previous lecture. "But I did exactly state the conditions surrounding the Spanish Inquisition. The Catholic Church would like to rid itself of that blot upon its annals. The fact is, the Inquisition was a religious institution, but was mixed up with civil affairs. The State never existed alone, but the fact that the Inquisition was instituted to investigate heresy is the best proof of its religious character.

"Three Dominican monks planned the Inquisition. Criminal history does not match it. It is not the darkest chapter of history, but the darkest chapter of crimes.

"In Spain the Inquisition was especially directed against the Maranos, the secret Jews. If they blessed a child without making the sign of the cross, or sang a psalm without adding the Gloria, or called a child by a Jewish name, or ate meat on a fast day, it was sufficient to convict a Marano of heresy. The Maranos made a proverb for themselves: 'We do not need to believe in Hell; we believe in Spain.'

"Finally a Marano slew an Inquisitor. That was just what was wanted—a martyr—and the Inquisition was set up in Barcelona and Majorca. Now came the time to drive out the Jews and infidels from Spain. Ferdinand issued a proclamation that all Jews must leave Spain by a certain date, but they must not take any gold or silver coin with them. On Aug. 2, 1492, the Jews were exiled, and on Aug. 3 Columbus set sail on the voyage on which he discovered America. He found it difficult to get sailors for his ship, and prisoners were released from jails as an inducement for them to go with him, and it is believed that many Jews offered their services to Columbus and took an important part in the discovery of the New World. But no sooner was the New World discovered than the Inquisition reached out here and was instituted in Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies.

"Spain brought upon itself its own punishment. In driving out the Moors and Jews it drove out its best citizens. It had its theological tribunals at every harbor to kill trade, and it did kill it. Spain is the most insignificant of nations. It is no longer a first-rate power. In driving out the Moors and Jews it wrote its own epitaph."

Dr. Harris closed his lecture with a plea for liberality everywhere.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—BUCKINGHAM—Robert C. Pruyn of Albany.

—NORMANDIE—Ex-Attorney General J. A. Kohler of Ohio.

—METROPOLE—Senator J. Coggeshall of Waterville, N. Y.

—HOFFMAN—John B. Stanchfield of Elmira and Judge Hugh Reilly of Albany.

—HOLLAND—R. R. Cable, President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway.

—BREVOORT—The Marquis and Marquise de Chambrun and Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett of Baltimore.

—WALDORF—Gen. Edmund Hayes and John G. Milburn of Buffalo, and Severn Eyre of Baltimore.

—MURRAY HILL—Senator Lexow and Cornelius R. Parsons, Speaker Hamilton Fish, and Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, State Senator Hobart Krum of Schenectady, and Franklin Haven of Boston.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—RIGGS—J. C. Cook, Brooklyn.

—WILLARD'S—Dr. W. C. Hands, C. H. Halstead, New-York.

—NORMANDIE—Mrs. S. B. Gifford, Miss Gifford, New-York.

—EBBITT—A. Barker, S. E. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Henderson, New-York.

—SHOREHAM—William W. Mayer, John O. Wood, W. B. Wood, Dr. S. A. Robinson, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Knowles, Brooklyn.

—COCHRAN—Charles Corle, Mr. and Mrs. William Ewing, Miss Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Levy, J. B. Homer, New-York.

—RALEIGH—George H. Higgins, W. J. Austen, Leslie Ryan, James Douglas, E. W. Scott, Walter Scott, Jr., J. Steiner, Sidney Samuels, E. M. C. Davis, E. J. Dingee, Jr., J. J. Mayhon, N. C. Newby, New-York.

—ARLINGTON—Miss Black, F. D. Black, F. S. Pusey, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Dougherty, Mr. and Mrs. Loew, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Layng, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Outler, Miss Layng, Miss Bell, Miss Day, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Kingsland, Mrs. Margaret Bearns, Master D. C. Kingsland, Charles Adams, New-York.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

CHICAGO, March 20.—Franz S. Mayer, foreign exchange teller of the International Bank, with offices in the Security Building, is accused of being $2,000 short in his accounts, and it is believed that when the examination of his books is completed a heavier defalcation will be shown. Mayer's father is a banker in Frankfort, Germany, and is reputed to be wealthy. The young man was formerly employed in banks in New-York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—A cablegram was received in this city to-day from Shanghai, stating that Capt. Philip Dryer of the schooner Lyman D. Foster had been murdered at sea Feb 25 by the cook, who suddenly had become insane. The Lyman D. Foster sailed from San Francisco Dec. 1 for Bellingham Bay, Puget Sound, to load lumber for Shanghai.

BRINCKERHOFF, N. Y., March 20.—A freight train on the New-England Road was wrecked here this morning. Ten cars were piled up near the station, and the road was blocked all day.

THE DEVERY JURY LOCKED UP.

Justice Smyth Wants to Prevent Any Tampering with the Men Who Are to Try the Police Captain.

The eleventh and twelfth jurors were secured yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Smyth, for the trial of Police Captain William S. Devery, on the charge of extortion. The completed jury is as follows:

Anton J. Lehman, manufacturer, 281 Broome Street; David Frankenberg, dry goods, Hotel Bristol; Henry L. Blyizan, collector, 163 Allen Street; William C. Koch, grocer, 185 Third Avenue; Otto Heuer, grocer, 690 Second Avenue; Jonas Rosenthal, furrier, 5 Great Jones Street; Samuel G. McIlree, retired bookkeeper, 432 West Fifty-first Street; Valentine Dietz, retired cigar manufacturer, 856 Eighth Avenue; George G. Gray, lumber business, 720 Third Avenue; Julius A. Krohne, foreman, 304 Elizabeth Street; Darius Columbani, electric supplies, 44 Duane Street, and Bernard R. Steinbrink, retired ivory dealer, 1,643 Topping Street.

Soon after the court met yesterday Superintendent Dennett of the Parkhurst society appeared. He said he had been subpoenaed by Col. E. C. James, counsel for the defense. "We have been receiving five or six letters every day," said Dennett, "telling us to look out for the Devery trial, as it would bear watching. I don't know, however, why I was subpoenaed."

Col. James said later that Dennett would not be called as a witness.

After the jury was secured, Justice Smyth spoke privately to the members and then held a consultation with District Attorney Fellows.

Col. James asked that the people elect upon what charge to try Devery—bribery or extortion.

Justice Smyth said he understood that the defendant would be tried on the fifth count of the indictment—extortion.

Ex-Judge Rollins, special counsel for the prosecution, said that was so, but that the people reserved the right to refer to the first four counts of the indictment, which charge bribery.

Col. James then requested the Court to dismiss the first four counts in the indictment.

District Attorney Fellows opposed the motion, and Justice Smyth refused Col. James's request.

Col. James also made a motion to dismiss the indictment and discharge the prisoner, which was denied.

District Attorney Fellows then asked the Court for an adjournment of the case until next Monday morning. He said that the temporary stay of execution which was granted in the McLaughlin case was returnable at Newburg, N. Y., to-day.

Col. James opposed this motion, and asked that the people be directed to open their case at once.

Justice Smyth said that it appeared that counsel on both sides were engaged in the McLaughlin case, and he thought it was only fair to grant the adjournment until Monday morning. He also said that he had come to the conclusion that, in the interests of justice, it was better to have the jurymen locked up until the final disposition of the case. He said to the jurymen:

I have come to the conclusion, upon information—some information that was laid before me as well as upon the peculiar nature of the case—to send you to a hotel, where you will be well taken care of, where your comfort will be considered, and where your rights will be respected, until the final disposition of the case. And from what I can learn from counsel on both sides, it will not necessarily be a long case, and you will not necessarily be detained for any great length of time.

I do not suppose the trial will occupy more than three days.

This information which has been brought to my attention, I wish it distinctly understood, does not in any way affect the honor or the integrity of any man upon this jury, but there has been information, some of it in your presence, conveyed to me, which has a tendency to show that some people, I do not know who they are, have been endeavoring in some way, either for the purpose of getting information or for some other purpose, to approach jurors; and for the purpose of preventing the annoyance, as well as the suspicion which grows out of conduct of the sort, I have determined, and only determined this morning, that the safe and proper and discreet course for me to pursue would be to lock you up to a certain extent for the next two or three days. I am sorry to do it, but my own sense of justice and the necessities of this case have led me to the conclusion that this is the only safe course to pursue.

The jury was then escorted to the Broadway Central Hotel by the court officers.

In regard to the case of Otto Heuer, Juror No. 5, it was learned that he was seen going into a police station yesterday. Heuer explained that a friend of his was assaulted, and he went to the station house to make a complaint. His friend could not speak any English, and he was called on to act as interpreter.

ELECTRICIAN MARTIN'S WORK.

Fixed Up His Own Apparatus at the Madison Square Garden for Taking Roentgen Photographs.

Frank Martin, the chief electrician of Madison Square Garden, has arranged a very ingenious display of the apparatus necessary for taking Röntgen photographs. It forms one of the most attractive exhibits at the Sportsmen's Exhibition, and has large numbers of curious persons around it at all hours.

A hand which was taken by Mr. Martin is that of a barber who lives in Middle

Picture Showing Gun Shot.
Roentgen Photograph of a Wounded Hand Taken at the Madison Square Garden.

Village, L. I. While out duck shooting in Great South Bay some weeks ago this barber shot himself in the hand.

The shot was still in the hand at the root of the little finger, and causing the surrounding parts to be swollen and painful, when Mr. Martin took a Röntgen photograph of it on Thursday last. The place where the shot is incased in the flesh is easily seen, and its opacity is heightened by the pus which surrounds it.

In making this photograph, as in making many others similar to it, Mr. Martin used the ordinary Edison street current, of a strength of from six to ten amperes, and passed it through a Ruhmkorff coil. As a disruptor, he used a wheel turned by a motor, with an air blast supplied by a fan worked by a three-horse-power dynamo. To keep down sparking, Mr. Martin added two tinfoil condensers.

What makes all this work so remarkable and so creditable to Mr. Martin is the fact that he planned the joining together of the various pieces of the apparatus and made the spark wheel and condensers in his own workshop.

With 10 amperes at 120 volts in the primary circuit, Mr. Martin has been able to show a twelve-inch spark in the secondary circuit. This would be equivalent to a voltage of 500,000, with an amperage of one-four-hundredth.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—3:15 A. M.—150 East Ninety-eighth Street; flat; E. O'Brien, owner; damage, $100.

—4:30 A. M.—925 Third Avenue; Henry Roemer; awning; damage slight.

—10:30 A. M.—Spuyten Duyvil Road, near station; no damage.

—10:50 A. M.—1,912 Vanderbilt Avenue; Paulsen & Walters; feed store; damage, $25.

—11:40 A. M.—408 St. Nicholas Avenue; William R. Willis; damage, $50.

—12:35 P. M.—1,546 Broadway; Mme. Helme's dyeing establishment, and Otto Armstrong, upholsterer; damage, $6,000.

—1:10 P. M.—423 Sixth Street; Samuel Altenheim; damage, $100.

—2:35 P. M.—2,187 Seventh Avenue; Gerard Khuine; stationery store; damage, $10.

—4:10 P. M.—190 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; James Roth; flat; damage, $50.

—7:15 P. M.—353 West Forty-sixth Street; Joseph Hartigan; tenement; damage trifling.

—7:20 P. M.—224 East Twelfth Street; Michael McGowan; dwelling; damage, $1,500.

—10:30 P. M.—Knickerbocker Kindling Wood Company, 525 to 531 West Fifty-fifth Street; H. A. Kunath; damage, $10,000.

—10:35 P. M.—140 East Ninety-seventh Street; Joseph W. Mitchell; damage, $75.

MORE REPUBLICAN ROWS

LION'S SHARE OF DELEGATES TO STATE CONVENTION FOR PLATT.

In Districts Where It Was Necessary to Put Up Contesting Delegations the Machine Men Hastened to Headquarters to File the List Ahead of Opponents—Lively Squabbles in the Twenty-fifth and Other Districts—Police Aid Necessary.

The Republican Assembly District Conventions for the election of delegates to the State Convention in this city next Tuesday, were held last night in all the Assembly districts of the city.

The Platt men won as a rule, and in some cases where they did not win they put up contesting delegations, and then hurriedly sent messengers to the Republican headquarters, in West Thirty-eighth Street, to file their list of delegates in advance of those really nominated.

This was done in the case of the contests in the Eighteenth and Twenty-second Districts, and the result was some lively language at the headquarters. When the messengers of the regular conventions arrived and found the names of the rival delegates upon the list, the words "liar" and "outrage" were freely used. The officers of the County Committee certify the names of the delegates elected, and as a rule they will certify the names of the Platt delegates.

There was a boisterous time in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District Convention, which was held at 451 Seventh Avenue, and once the police had to be called on to clear the space reserved for delegates and to maintain order.

The convention was called to order by Thurlow Weed Barnes. Amasa Thornton was chosen Chairman and Ralph Langston Secretary. All went well until credentials from the Thirty-first Election District were called for, and two sets of delegates claimed seats. The district is entitled to two votes, and four men responded. After considerable discussion, a committee of three on contested seats was appointed, of which Caleb Simms was Chairman.

This committee reported in favor of seating the two Platt delegates, claiming that the evidence showed that men who would have voted for the Platt delegates were not permitted to vote, and that the polls were closed ten minutes before the legal hour for closing.

This report was vigorously opposed, and it was found that there were no credentials for any of the delegates, and the Thirty-first District was left out.

Robert Miller offered a resolution authorizing the Chair to cast one vote for the Platt delegates. The anti-Platt men were angry, and confusion reigned for nearly half an hour, when the Chairman tried to put the resolution to a vote.

Several attempts were made to adjourn the meeting. Both factions crowded around the Chairman shouting and calling for recognition. The Brookfield men were led by W. H. Morton, who declared the action of the Chair in refusing to receive nominations an outrage.

"This is gag rule," shouted Mr. Morton. "It is un-American and un-Republican. Nobody can talk here except Caleb Simms."

Chairman Thornton called on the police to maintain order, and when quiet was restored the Brookfield men were permitted to amend the resolution by placing a ticket in nomination. On a vote on the amendment, it was lost by a vote of 77 to 33, and the Chair cast 1 vote for the Platt ticket.

The delegates are as follows: James W. Auten, H. H. Brockway, Philip Crosson, Thomas C. Jarrett, and P. J. Byrnes.

The convention in the Twenty-second Assembly District split, the Platt men, under Charles K. Lexow, going out and nominating their own ticket, while Thomas F. Eagan's anti-Platt men held the convention in Curry's Hall, in East Forty-seventh Street, and nominated their ticket.

There was no contest in the Twenty-ninth Assembly District over the delegates, because Edward Lauterbach's friends had too big a majority. Mr. Lauterbach, Chauncey M. Depew, Charles A. Parker, and Leopold Stern were chosen as delegates without opposition.

Mr. Lauterbach made a speech in which he expressed the hope that the harmony of the convention was a forerunner of Republican harmony in the district. When he had conoluded, James Yearance said:

"I am not going to make a stump speech, but when my friend of twenty-five years' standing speaks of harmony among the Republicans of this district I feel compelled to say that if you will give us honest politics in the Republican Party there will never be anything else but harmony."

In the Twenty-sixth Assembly District the Platt men defeated the anti-Platt forces by a vote of 42 to 37.

There was a split in the Twelfth Assembly District. Policemen prevented the row resulting in blows. John Simpson withdrew his forces, but held another convention, and claims that his delegates are regular.

There was a big row at the convention in the Thirtieth Assembly District, held at 160 East Eighty-fifth Street. It was claimed that an attempt was made to keep the Platt men out of the hall by John C. Graham, the anti-Platt leader. When the Platt men succeeded in getting in, they organized a convention of their own, and both conventions proceeded with the business of the night amid a great uproar.

The anti-Platt delegates elected were Louis H. Bold, J. B. Slattery, George O. Duncan, and Andrew Eichner, and the Platt delegates elected were Adolphus Reiman, M. A. Clinton, William Newman, and Thomas Lusk. The anti-Platt men had forty-three and the Platt men thirty-one votes.

Two sets of delegates were also elected in the Thirty-third Assembly District. There was a great tumult over the election of James M. Doremus as Chairman. Frank Raymond led the fight against him. Capt. Westervelt and half a dozen policemen had to restore order. Raymond led his men to the rear of the room and organized a convention of his own. They had 43 out of the 94 delegates. The Doremus, or Platt, convention elected James M. Doremus, James P. Degnan, Carl Maida, and John Rodriguez. The Raymond convention elected Frank Raymond, John H. Cornell, Charles E. Lewis, and Samuel G. Samuels.

There was a row in the Thirteenth District, but the anti-Platt men ran the convention, and elected Thomas Dowd, John Timmes, and John H. Gebhard delegates. There were 38 anti-Platt men and 19 Platt men in the convention. The latter put up a contesting delegation, and named John H. Trewhella, P. Schwartz, and H. Joveshof as delegates.

The Brookfield men got control of the convention in the Thirty-second Assembly District, with 48 votes, and the Platt men bolted. Policemen were called in to preserve order.

The Brookfield men selected Edward Dubois, Andrew Johnson, Emil Labeshimer, and T. G. Blatti. The Platt men, who were bolters, elected Charles McClure, Thomas J. Spencer, and Frederick Unger.

The Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Districts were carried by the Platt men easily. The Committee on Contested Seats of the State Convention will have plenty of work to do next Tuesday.

THINKS ALL ARE FOR MORTON.

Mr. Lauterbach Unaffected by Mr. Platt's Defeat in Brooklyn.

The overwhelming rout of the machinists in the Brooklyn Republican Conventions Thursday night, when eight of the ten National delegates elected were against the State "boss," did not seem to disturb the feelings of Mr. Platt's lieutenant, Edward Lauterbach.

An editorial in an evening paper was shown yesterday to Mr. Lauterbach, in which the event was described as a "victory for clean politics" and "an object lesson to Republicans in other cities of the State who have permitted Platt's minions to shackle freedom of opinion in party councils."

"Judging from the situation as I understand it," said Mr. Lauterbach, in reply, "it would appear that both factions in the city of Brooklyn had succeeded in sending some delegates to St. Louis. I know that in that city the spirit of Mortonism, as I understand it, which will manifest itself in an insistance at St. Louis upon the nomination of the Hon. Levi P. Morton, unalterably and unendingly characterizes the Wurster faction. I also know that the Worth faction is equally sincere in maintaining the same sentiment.

"As to the esteem with which Republicans generally, in Brooklyn, New-York, and everywhere throughout the State, regard Mr. Thomas C. Platt and his policy, I believe that the best method of judging of its extent and character will be found in the proceedings of the State Convention on Tuesday next.

"I would not like to predicate any statement on the alleged facts given in the journal from which I have just read a clipping, for so many of its articles, editorial as well as reportorial, are manufactured out of whole cloth."

BROOKLYN DELEGATES FOR MORTON

Wurster Faction Successful, but the Delegation Unanimous.

The Kings County Republicans have held their Congressional District Conventions, and, while the rival factions each claim the victory, the delegates chosen are all in favor of Gov. Morton.

One of the curious incidents of the campaign is that, while ex-Senator Worth was beaten, and the anti-Platt people were victorious, it does not appear that Gov. Morton was beaten.

The Worth people were beaten by the Wurster faction in the Fifth District, in which both the leaders live. City Clerk Benjamin, who is ex-Senator Worth's lieutenant in the Twenty-first Ward, was not able to deliver as many delegates as he expected he would be, and it was this ward that defeated the ex-Senator.

Mayor Wurster, in speaking of the convention yesterday, said:

"I am for Gov. Morton, first, last, and all the time. I shall vote for him as long as his name is before the convention. I am one of the original Morton men in this State. I declared myself in his favor when his name was first mentioned, and if you remember when I visited Ellerslie, the home of Gov. Morton, in company with Mr. Appleton, at the invitation of the Governor, I gave out an interview when I came home, in which I said that I believed he should be nominated."

Mayor Wurster also said that he had sent a letter to William Kramer, who presided at the Fifth Congressional District Convention Thursday night. This letter, which Mr. Kramer did not read, was as follows:

Mr. William Kramer:

Dear Sir: I am informed that, notwithstanding my repeated public announcements in the press that I was not a candidate for delegate to the National Convention, that some of my friends are determined to present my name.

I would inform you that, while I appreciate the honor my friends wish to confer upon me, I have not changed my mind since, and would ask you to prevail on my friends not to present my name. Yours respectfully,

March 18, 1896. F. W. WURSTER.

Mr. Kramer's reason for not reading the letter was "that it was the evident desire of the Republicans in the district to have the Mayor go as one of the delegates to the St. Louis Convention."

The Mayor was asked if he intended to go to the convention. He replied:

"I doubt it very much. I would much prefer to remain here and attend to my official duties and my private business. My alternate can represent me at St. Louis. Alderman Clark is anxious to go, and if he goes I don't think I shall want to go."

He, however, suggested that if Alderman Clark did not go, he might go himself.

This is looked upon as meaning that if Alderman Clark remains in Brooklyn the Mayor will go to St. Louis, as Alderman Clark, as President of the Board of Aldermen, acts as Mayor in the absence of the Mayor. Should both be away, then the President pro tem. of the board will act as Mayor.

Mayor Wurster is for Gov. Morton first and all the time.

E. N. Kallenbach is for Gov. Morton first. He is for McKinley after that.

Alderman Clark is for Gov. Morton, with no second choice.

Register Harmon said: "I have no choice and I have not even considered yet whom I favor. No pressure has been brought to bear on me in any way, and I shall go to St. Louis absolutely unpledged. I shall simply go as a Republican. My position is that of an independent Republican, just as it was when I was elected Register."

Commissioner Willis is first for Gov. Morton. He says he has no second choice.

George H. Roberts, Jr., is first for Gov. Morton, and his second choice is McKinley.

Commissioner Woodruff is first for Gov. Morton. He says he has no second choice, but is a very strong protectionist.

Walter B. Atterbury has no choice, but will vote as his constituents desire him to. He is an advocate of protection.

Controller George W. Palmer is for Gov. Morton first, last, and all the time.

County Clerk Henry C. Saffen is for Gov. Morton, with no second choice.

The Republican Assembly District Conventions for the election of delegates to the State Convention will be held to-night. No contest is expected.

McKINLEY MAN FROM BUFFALO.

George E. Matthews Thinks the Major's Nomination Is Certain.

George E. Matthews, owner of The Buffalo Express, and one of the McKinley delegates elected in the Thirty-third Congressional District, is at the Hotel Waldorf, this city. He intends to be present at the McKinley mass meeting in Cooper Union next Monday night and at the Republican State Convention Tuesday.

He has brought a number of the McKinley buttons being worn in Buffalo. They have a portrait of the Ohio man and the words, "Count Me for McKinley." He said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"The result in the one Buffalo district was spontaneous and surprising. It showed the temper of the people. We would have carried the other district if three more days had been given to us. I believe if a straight issue could be made in this State between Gov. Morton and Major McKinley, and the Republicans should express their true sentiments, the latter would win easily.

"I have seen several tidal waves, and believe I know one now. You cannot tell anything by the talk of the politicians, for there is always a large number of them talking on both sides. That is their business.

"There is something stirring, though, when the quiet men begin to talk. When men with whom you have associated for years and not known their political convictions—with whom you have always talked about the weather, business conditions, or such things—begin to talk politics, then there is a deep undercurrent. Wherever I have been these quiet Republicans are talking about McKinley.

"I have never been one of those who thought Gov. Morton was a wonderful man. Here in New-York City the men in politics seem to be trying to prove which can say the most about Morton. In Buffalo, if a man says he is for Reed, or Harrison, or Allison, he is treated with respect, but any man who attempts to make it appear that he is seriously for Morton is voted as being below argument.

"Buffalo in this case has followed precedents. For many years Erie County has been practically independent so far as the party machinery was concerned. This course has agreed with the county. It has received its share of offices and honors, and it has not been compelled to knuckle under to any leader.

"Since I have been in New-York City I have been struck with the change in sentiment. A year ago a man who said in a public place that Mr. Platt was a shrewd political leader found that his hearers generally agreed with him. If any man makes such a statement here now he generally finds some one to contradict him, and if he talks back he may get half a dozen men on his shoulders for his trouble.

"I do not wonder that the anti-Platt men were beaten here. They went against the machine, and the contest was only over which crowd should go to St. Louis and make fools of themselves by pressing the candidacy of a man ten years older than any President at the age when he was elected, and possessing no superior qualifications. If the anti-Platt men had made a straight fight for McKinley I think they would have won."

Mr. Matthews said he believed Major McKinley would be nominated at St. Louis on the first ballot.

PREPARING FOR THE CONVENTION.

Delegates Coming to Town—Mr. Platt Busy with Details.

Republicans who will attend the State Convention next Tuesday for the election of delegates at large to the Republican National Convention began to arrive in the city last night. Several of them were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the home of Thomas C. Platt, who will direct, dictate, and manage the business of the convention.

Ex-Senator Hendricks of Syracuse was among the arrivals. He is a delegate from Syracuse and is a stanch supporter of Gov. Morton. Mr. Hendricks said the Governor would certainly sign the Raines bill.

Senator Hobart Krum of Schoharie was another arrival. Mr. Krum said the Governor would sign the Raines bill before the State Convention met. Senator Nussbaum of Albany was also at the hotel.

Ex-Senator Platt is hard at work making all the preparations for the convention. He probably realizes that he has a very delicate task before him. He is desirous that there shall be no dissenting voice on the resolutions that will declare for Gov. Morton for President. In view of the fact that a few of the districts have elected delegates friendly to Major McKinley, there may be some voices in favor of the Major in the convention.

The work of framing the platform is under way. It is understood that the financial plank will be a clear declaration for sound money in opposition to the so-called Ohio straddle of the McKinley Convention. The tariff plank will declare for protection, of course, but not for the Chinese-wall protection of the McKinley tariff.

Senator Parsons of Rochester is likely to be the temporary Chairman of the convention.

Park Commissioner Woodruff of Brooklyn, who is said to be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, called on Mr. Platt yesterday and assured him that the delegates elected in Brooklyn were all solid for Gov. Morton for President. Mr. Platt received assurances during the day to the same effect from Mayor Wurster.

United States Senator Elkins of West Virginia was in the city yesterday. He said it looked as though Major McKinley might win at St. Lou

COON HUNT IN THE GARDEN

ASSISTANT MANAGER SCHROEDER DISCOVERS HE IS A MARKSMAN.

After an Exciting Chase He Brings Down His Game in a True Sportsmanlike Manner—Not Enough Left of the Coon to Stuff—Doctors Discuss the Latest Flies and New Guns—Princeton Students Cheer Their Trophies.

But one day more remains in which people may see the admirable show that has been gotten together for sportsmen at Madison Square Garden. The attendance yesterday was far in excess of that on any one day since the institution of the exposition a year ago, and the longer the Garden remains open the more interested people seem to become in the matter.

A noticeable thing about the people that flock to the Garden is the number of physicians that not only appear at the show, but take the deepest sort of interest in everything that is shown. One could not throw a stone in the Garden at any time of day since the opening without hitting from one to a dozen doctors who have run in for a look at the newest things in fishing tackle and shooting irons. They all seem to have much more than ordinary knowledge of the two sports that have been specially catered to, and they are constantly in earnest discussion over the merits of the new fowling pieces and the new flies, as well as critical of the mounting of the trophies of the chase which make such an attractive show.

It was a sort of Princeton day at the Garden yesterday, and last evening the members of the team that will sail for Athens this morning were on hand to take a look at the collection of trophies belonging to their university, to which they hope to be able to add while on their visit to Greece. A party of about twenty-five undergraduates and a score or more of graduates were with the athletes, and the party got together in the loan and trophy room and made the hall resound with the snappy cheer of the Princeton tigers, which they gave again and again while the other visitors applauded the enthusiastic collegians.

Among the better known of the visitors yesterday were the Rev. Dr. Kempshall of Elizabeth, N. J., the leader in the crusade against the Guttenberg and Gloucester race tracks in that State; the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, A. N. Cheney of the State Fish and Game Commission, Insurance Commissioner John W. Brooks of Connecticut, C. R. Billings and S. M. Bronson of Hartford, Conn.; a large party of sportsmen from Central Massachusetts, who represented about a dozens towns and numbered some seventy-five persons in all; the Hon. L. A. Huffman of Miles City, Mon.; John R. Drexel of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Judge Morris W. Seymour of Bridgeport, Conn.; a large party from New-Haven, Conn.; Nate Salsbury of the Wild West Show, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, E. Lorillard, George Ronalds of Tuxedo, George W. Wiggin, Henry H. Kimball, and E. A. Samuels, all of Boston; S. W. Fairchild, a well-known hunter and fisherman of this city; Commodore E. M. Brown, J. V. S. Oddie, Chester Griswold, J. Roger Maxwell, C. J. Field and Philip Schuyler of the New-York Yacht Club, Commodore A. J. Prime, A. V. De Goicouria, F. K. Sturgis, J. Herbert Ballantine, Augustus W. Mott, Irving Brokaw, Alonzo B. Jones, Edgar Murphy, Capt. A. V. Money, H. Havemeyer, Jr., E. Whitney, R. Dunlap, James Parsons, Dr. Fosheim, Dr. Bruce, J. R. Bergen, D. S. Kimball, "Billy" Barnie, manager of the Hartford Baseball Club; Dr. Arnold, Dr. T. S. Robertson, Dr. Hammond, Dr. Janeway, Dr. Curtis, and Dr. Stetson of New-Haven.

Charles Schroeder, the right-hand man of Frank W. Sanger in the management of the Garden, had a lively experience on Thursday night after all the exhibitors had left the Garden, and when only the watchmen were there. Schroeder is not much of a hunter, and not even his closest friend supposed that he was marksman enough to get the only bit of real sport that was to be had this week in the Garden. Yet he did just that, and it came about in this way:

One of the attractions of the Gunther exhibit has been a live coon that was chained to the roof of the cabin which the Gunther people had constructed better to show off their exhibit. That coon was supposed to be a very well-behaved sort of an animal, as coons go, but after the Garden was closed Thursday night he managed to loosen the chain that bound him and started off for a little sport on his own account.

Diana, the Garden cat, which was shown at the cat show, and a number of other cats are allowed the liberty of the Garden in order to keep down the wholly unnecessary lot of rats that put in an appearance there at intervals. When his coonship got loose from his perch and began his exploration of the Garden, Diana, who is the mother of a litter of kittens, was the first to discover that the coon was at large. She went for the animal and drove him away from her family. Then the coon started off on another trail, and ran into a collection of cats, who were holding a convention at the south side of the Garden.

Before the employes of the Garden could get around to interfere there had been a couple of good "scraps," the result being a couple of dead cats. Just after this slaughter Mr. Schroeder showed up to see that everything was ship-shape. He was told about the coon that was at large and invited to join in the attempt to capture the animal.

"Well, now, that is just about my size," he remarked. "I never shot anything in my life—not even with a Kodak; but I'll take a shy at that coon, and don't you forget it. I'll have a coon's scalp before I get through with it."

So Schroeder went to one of the stands and borrowed a repeating shotgun and loaded it full of the cartridges that he found handy. He threw aside his overcoat, and started out after the coon, that was just then inspecting things at the north end of the Garden. The coon got over ground so rapidly that the tails of Schroeder's dress coat stuck out like the arms of a bootjack as he raced after the animal that threatened the life of the pet cat of the Garden.

The watchmen cheered Schroeder on, and as he was in pretty good trim from his recent exercise in attempting to ride a bicycle, he made a good race of it. The cunning coon would not stop long enough in one spot to let Schroeder get a good chance to fire at him, however. Just so soon as Schroeder raised the gun to fire the coon disappeared. Schroeder got "hot in the collar," as some of the boys put it, but he kept after his game like a true sportsman who is never willing to give up the chase.

Finally the coon got cornered down near the stage entrance to the building, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. Schroeder blazed away, but did no damage, and must have had an attack of "buck fever," for he narrowly escaped killing the salmon in the tank, which Miss Crosby brought down from Maine, some fifty years away. With this chance for a life given him, the coon started down into the basement.

"There's where I get you, you fool," shouted Schroeder, "for your eyes will shine like lamps in the darkness down there. Now you are my meat."

The courageous hunter went down into the darkness in spite of the warnings shouted to him that a coon in the dark was more dangerous to a man than a mountain lion in the open. Schroeder's sporting blood was up to the top notch, however, and nothing would keep him from his quarry. When he got down into the basement he saw the eyes of the coon glistening from a perch he had chosen up among the rafters. Schroeder took a good aim, shut both eyes, pulled the triggers of both barrels at the same time, and the deed was accomplished. The coon came down then. He could do nothing else. Schroeder had made his first record as a marksman, and yesterday he was around looking at all the guns in the place, and talking about nitro and black and smokeless powders, and discussing the advantages of the ten-gauge over the twelve-gauge, just as if he had been used to shotguns all his life.

Late in the afternoon he went up into the trophy hall and looked over the heads and skins that L. S. Thompson had on exhibition there, and remarked to an entire stranger that he regretted he did not know that there was going to be such an exhibit in time. "If I had known about it I should surely have sent down a few things that I have shot myself, and I reckon they would have made quite a bit of talk. But I'll show them next year a few specimens in the way of trophies that will be really interesting."

Friends advised Schroeder to have the coonskin stuffed, and he decided to do so, but when the watchman went for the skin there was not enough of the animal left for a taxidermist to work on. Schroeder says he only shot at the coon twice, but one of the watchmen says, with a sly sort of a laugh, that he thought some one had started a Colt rapid-fire navy gun down there, as the shots came so rapidly and furiously, and for such a long time.

Mr. Schroeder has a dilapidated dress suit that he is willing to dispose of for a very small sum. He has learned, among other things, that they are not the proper clothes to wear when out on a hunting expedition.

SAWYER GETS THE TIMES MEDAL.

And the Atalantas Win the Team Trophy in This Bowling Tourney.

After a very interesting and successful season the bowling tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs came to an end at Reid's alleys last evening. Four games formed the closing series, and a gallery full of "rooters" saw the windup.

Sawyer, the premier roller of the Golden Rod Wheelmen, took THE NEW-YORK TIMES gold medal, having made the highest average in not less than 75 per cent. of the games scheduled. Starr, his team mate, finished second in this competition.

The team prize goes to the "five" of the Atalanta Wheelmen, comprising Messrs. Olozaga, Budd, Halsey, Miller, and Terbell. Second team prize was won by the Golden Rods, and third by the Riversides. The final scores were as follows:

FIRST GAME.

MANHATTAN B. C.				JERSEY CITY C. W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Pelin	5	4	203	Lockwood	4	5	198
Meyer	2	4	140	Starrett	4	3	167
McFarland	2	6	173	Day	1	5	159
V. Sch'km'n	5	2	168	Scudder	5	2	172
Bartsch	0	7	154	Wadleigh	3	2	135
Total	14	23	843	Total	17	17	831

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..101 186 272 353 429 428 600 681 756 843
Jersey City.. 97 171 262 336 423 498 572 653 736 831

Scorers—Joseph Oatman and W. C. Glass. Umpire—H. C. Beam.

SECOND GAME.

CATHOLIC C C.				ATALANTA W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Brock	2	6	175	Budd	2	7	174
Burns	1	6	96	Halsey	1	7	154
Obergfell	2	1	115	Miller	2	1	105
Kopetschny.	0	6	138	Terbell	2	2	142
Riordan	1	2	122	Olozaga	3	4	162
Total	6	21	640	Total	10	21	747

FRAMES.

Catholic C. C.73 137 208 271 333 414 462 505 585 646
Atalanta W..64 136 192 269 343 434 509 584 666 747

Scorers—B. J. Lannert and E. Allen Smith. Umpire—D. B. Day.

THIRD GAME.

JERSEY CITY CLUB WHEELMEN.				ATALANTA WHEELMEN.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Lockwood	1	4	137	Budd	2	5	154
Starrett	4	4	144	Halsey	1	5	139
Day	3	1	122	Miller	3	4	165
Scudder	3	2	150	Ferbell	3	7	192
Wadleigh	5	3	168	Orozaga	3	3	147
Total	14	14	721	Total	12	24	797

FRAMES.

Jersey City...53 122 197 270 341 429 515 577 642 724
Atalanta ...90 144 229 328 431 506 572 659 745 797

Scorers—W. C. Glass and C. A. Carter. Umpire—P. Anthony Brock.

FOURTH GAME.

MANHATTAN B. C.				CATHOLIC C. C.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Pelin	3	4	183	Brock	1	5	149
Meyer	1	6	157	Burns	3	3	146
McFarland	1	4	134	Obergfell	3	0	115
Von Sch'n	2	2	127	Kopetschny.	3	1	122
Bartsch	1	3	122	Riordan	1	4	143
Total	8	19	723	Total	11	18	675

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..76 149 192 244 317 403 477 550 631 723
Catholic 50 123 187 274 336 399 477 543 625 675

Scorers—H. C. Beam and Joseph Oatman. Umpire—Ritchie Betts.

Cycling at the Clermont Rink.

A programme of special interest will be presented by the management of the Brooklyn Bicycle Rink on Clermont Avenue this evening. Among the many features will be an exhibition of trick and fancy riding, by Master Le Roy See, probably the most expert bicycle rider of his age in the country. There will also be a one-mile match race between Masters Harold See and George Anderson, a two-mile match race on Columbia home trainers between Albert A. Schock, champion long-distance rider of the world, and Frederick L. Knapp, a one-mile race on "baby" wheels, between the rink instructors, and a general music ride. Owing to the large number of people that have sought admission to the rink on former occasions, when in many instances hundreds have been turned away, and in order to avoid overcrowding in the future, it has been decided by the management to charge a nominal admission fee to the rink to-night. This amount, however, will be allowed on the purchase of lesson or practice tickets, which also entitle the holders to reserve seat checks.

Bicycles Block Broadway.

Traffic in Broadway and Warren Street was very much congested yesterday afternoon as a result of the parade of sixty-seven two-horse trucks piled high with Crescent bicycles—3,865 altogether. The progress of the salmon-colored cable cars was impeded, and thousands of pedestrians halted to gaze in astonishment at the unusual spectacle. The bicycles were brought on from Chicago by special train, being the largest single shipment ever made in the history of the industry. They were stored in the new building of the Western Wheel Works in Warren Street. Manager Theodore F. Merseles of the company's Eastern branch was never so busy as yesterday. Upon him devolved the overseeing of the classification and storage of the entire consignment, yet with his efficient corps of assistants all this work was done in a comparatively short space of time.

Williamsburg Wheelmen's Reception.

The regular monthly reception of the Williamsburg Wheelmen and Ladies' Auxiliary, held at the clubhouse on Thursday evening, proved a very successful affair despite the bad weather. A large number of the members of both organizations were present, and enjoyed themselves with dancing, which was kept up until an early hour in the morning. The addition of the Ladies' Auxiliary to the club has proved a success. A euchre party for the ladies and members of the club will be held at the clubhouse next Thursday night.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—J. H. Telfair of the E. G. P. Company, 29 Broadway, thinks that the Admiral bicycle for $75 will be one of the best sellers of the season. The machine is absolutely high-grade, embodying all the latest improvements in cycle construction, and is thoroughly guaranteed. Five dollars cash and $6.25 a month for twelve months is the easy method by which the Admiral can be procured from this firm. As an accommodation for those who cannot call during the day, the E. G. P. Company will keep open Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

—One of the most enterprising offers of the season is that of the Tinkham Cycle Company of 306-310 West Fifty-ninth Street, New-York, who will, on April 1, throw open their magnificent locker, bath, and sitting rooms for the free use of purchasers and riders of the Stearns and Tourist bicycles, who are also storage agents. They have organized what will be known as the "Yellow Fellow Club," which will be comprised of riders of the above named wheels and their friends, and all they ask for dues in this organization is the good will of their customers.

—The independent ticket was successful Thursday night in the annual election of the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn. The officers chosen were: President—A. D. Smack; Vice President—James J. Brennen; Secretary—F. J. Mehling; Treasurer—L. S. Van Valkenburgh; Board of Governors—E. K. Blalsdell, Joseph Davis; Road Committee—R. Sneider, Jr., Chairman; R. B. Harris, J. J. Hughes.

—Ray Dawson, who is now a student at Steven's Institute, will represent that seat of learning in the intercollegiate bicycle races. The "Boonton Wonder" ought to make a good showing, as he has had plenty of experience in track racing.

—Chief Consul Potter is ill in Albany, where he went Wednesday to attend the Senate hearing on the Armstrong baggage bill. He is now on the mend, however, and will return to town to-day or to-morrow.

—Owens of the Greenwich Wheelmen is said to have resigned from that club to join the Riverside Wheelmen.

TESTING THE RACING LAW.

Argument Before the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, on Appeal.

Argument was heard yesterday in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Justice Van Brunt presiding, on two cases brought to test the constitutionality of the Gray-Percy racing law.

They were the cases against Samuel B. Lawrence, President of the Westchester Racing Association, and against Joseph Sturgis, who was arrested on Oct. 24 last, at the Morris Park race track, accused of registering bets. The cases were argued together. Counsel for the racing association included Elihu Root, John M. Bowers, Joseph Auerbach, and De Lancey Nicoll, and against them were Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay, ex-Judge Noah Davis, and Benjamin Steinhardt of the "Anti-Poolselling Amendment Committee."

The case was argued on an appeal taken by the District Attorney from the decision of Justice Ingraham sustaining writs of habeas corpus and certiorari and discharging the defendants. The argument was begun by Judge Davis, who took exception to Justice Ingraham's decision that "a horse race is not a scheme for the distribution of property by chance by persons who have paid a valuable consideration for the chance." He explained the technicalities of poolselling, and declared that Col. Lawrence was properly charged with conducting and drawing a lottery.

"A bet," he said, "is a lottery whenever it is to be determined by chance, or where practice, skill, or brains can be thwarted by chance. A bet on a horse race is clearly such a chance."

As to the question of poolselling, he said: "If the race track manager or any person, under any pretext, receives money for pools or records bets, whether the pool be stakes or bets, so long as the distribution is determined by the result of the horse race, he is guilty of poolselling and bookmaking."

Mr. Auerbach began by saying that he grieved to see Judge Davis, whom he had always highly esteemed, associated with Mr. Steinhardt, "who is nothing but the paid counsel of Peter De Lacy." He went on to declare the Gray-Percy bill unconstitutional in nearly all its details. On behalf of Sturgis, Mr. Nicoll reviewed the testimony in the case, and said that there was no proof of "public" betting. The law forbade that, but there was no provision against private betting. Sturgis had merely recorded some private bets for his friend Orlando A. Jones.

Mr. Root criticised Judge Davis rather severely. He turned toward him and said:

"You are engaged in an attempt to break down the proper restrictions which have been provided by the Legislature to guard a sport in which many gentlemen of the highest character take an interest. You are engaged in furthering the purposes of men hired by a gambler who wishes to re-establish his nefarious business of running poolrooms."

Judge Davis interrupted: "The association by which I am retained represents two-thirds of the clergymen of this city, and of the State, and you have no right to asperse my motives."

Mr. Root, interrupting in his turn, "I repeat that you are engaged with counsel who was convicted by the Court of Common Pleas of an attempt to impose a collusive case upon that court."

The remainder of Mr. Root's argument was taken up with discussing the law. Decision was reserved.

BANK CLERKS BOWLING.

Chase Nationals Roll an Excellent Game Against the Citizens.

The bank clerks' bowling tournament was continued in Thumann's alleys last evening. The teams scheduled were Chase National, Mount Morris, Citizens' Savings, and First National Banks. Interest is never allowed to abate, and as the tournament nears a finish excitement runs high with each game.

The first game was between the Chase National and Citizens' Savings, resulting in and easy victory for the former by a margin of 124 pins, with a total of 777 against 653. Booth (Chase) easily led both teams in high scoring, and added several points to the best average score.

Mount Morris and First National then met, and from the first frame the result was never in doubt, the first-mentioned team beating their opponents, with a total of 722 against 604.

The last teams to meet were the Citizens' Savings and the First National. The Citizens' won by 102 pins, the total being 706 to 604.

Summaries:

CHASE NAT. BANK.				CITIZENS' SAV. B'K.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Haynes	1	5	144	Schroeder	1	3	127
Linsen	4	4	146	Gebhard	3	0	122
Frigge	0	5	122	Lahn	1	2	114
Mitchell	2	5	156	P. Bever	4	3	169
Booth	5	4	209	E. Bever	1	3	121
Total	10	23	777	Total	10	11	653

FRAMES.

Chase Nat...79 170 243 305 378 437 521 613 700 777
Citizens' Sav.75 159 222 295 364 406 474 529 579 653

Averages—Chase National, 155 2-5; Citizens' Savings, 130 3-5. Scorer—H. Grant, L. C. Currie. Umpire—C. S. Archer, Jr.

MOUNT MORRIS B'K.				FIRST NAT'L B'K.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Gross	1	8	173	Williams	1	1	101
Benjamin	2	3	149	Cummings	1	4	125
Timpson	1	4	99	Garrison	0	2	87
G. McKever	2	3	130	Clark	3	5	166
Currie	1	5	141	Bishop	2	3	125
Total	7	23	722	Total	7	15	604

FRAMES.

Mt. Morris...79 151 226 299 370 423 498 559 642 722
First Nat'l...61 135 177 246 321 392 440 489 552 604

Averages—Mount Morris, 144 2-5; First National, 120 4-5. Scorers—C. H. McKever and E. A. Lahn. Umpire—C. H. Booth.

CITIZENS' S. B.				FIRST NAT. BANK.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Shroeder	2	3	143	Gannon	1	3	119
Gebhard	0	3	125	Cummings	1	1	98
Lahn	1	4	134	Williams	1	4	134
P. Bever	3	3	151	Clark	0	1	91
E. Bever	2	5	153	Bishop	2	5	162
Total	8	18	706	Total	5	14	604

FRAMES.

Citizens' 75 156 218 280 341 434 513 577 645 706
First Nat....74 138 185 236 316 367 419 472 532 604

Average—Citizens' Savings Bank, 141 1-5; First National Bank, 120 4-5. Scorers—O. H. Lahn and B. Bishop. Umpire—H. C. Grant.

YACHTS NEARLY COMPLETED.

Several at Nyack to be Ready Early in the Season.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON, March 20.—Charles L. Seabury & Co.'s works is one of the busiest spots in this vicinity, many steam yachts, marine engines, and boilers being constructed. Charles Fleischmann's 135-foot steam yacht Hiawatha is very nearly completed, and there is every reason to believe that she will go into commission early in May. Her joiner work is all finished and in place. The boiler is finished and in the boat. The engine is finished and ready to set in the boat. In fact, everything in connection with the boat is well along, and there only remains the finishing work, upholstering, &c., which is now under way. The yacht will be enrolled in the New-York and Larchmont Yacht Clubs. Capt. Frank Smith is to command.

Work on John J. Duncan's 140-foot steam yacht Kanawha is progressing very nicely. Planking is all on, decks are on, joiner work being set up, deck house on, machinery and boiler nearing completion. This boat is enrolled in the New-York Yacht Club, and is in charge of Capt. William A. Miller.

The 85-foot twin screw steam yacht Mayita is almost finished and will be ready for commission some time in May. This is a very fine little yacht, and is a comfortable and roomy. She has a fine model and is a very handsome-looking craft. R. Lincoln Lippitt's yacht Velthra, Jesse H. Metcalf's yacht Silva, both of Providence; Robert Goelet's Beatrice of Newport, the new yacht Wilda, Walla, now being built at Poughkeepsie; D. H. Lyon's yacht Outing, yacht Capt. Visgar of Alexandria Bay, H. A. Mandeville's yacht Marjencha, W. A. Robert's new launch Bar Harbor, and a number of other yachts and launches are having new water tube boilers built.

The 24-foot catboat Fizzle, belonging to W. H. Post of Ogdensburg, has been sold to George C. Boldt of the Waldorf Hotel, through C. L. Seabury & Co.'s New York office. W. H. Caldwell's launch Niobe has also been sold to Mrs. E. C. Homans, who will use the boat in the vicinity of Newport.

There is also being constructed at Seabury's works a very fine catboat for George R. Thorn of Chicago, who will use the boat during the Summer at Shelter Island. The principal dimensions are: Length over all, 26 feet; load water line, 18 feet; beam, 9 feet; draught, with board up, 2 feet 6 inches. She will be fitted with a Tobin bronze rudder, and a Tobin bronze centreboard. The lead ballast is to be cast in one piece, with slot for centreboard. The yacht is to be fitted with patent bronze blocks and patent slide rig. She is to be named Kenwood.

This firm has also received an order for a half-rater for a Providence yachtsman. It also expects to close a contract very shortly to build a thirty-six-foot water-line keel sloop, 54 feet over all, so that the business of the firm is not confined entirely to the building of steam yachts and launches.

LARCHMONT CLUB COMMITTEES.

Yachtsmen Who Will Manage Club Affairs This Year.

The following committees have been appointed by Commodore Gillig of the Larchmont Yacht Club:

Regatta Committee—John F. Lovejoy, Chairman; Otto Sarony, H. C. Wintringham.

House Committee—Augustine Monroe, William B. Jenkins, S. W. Plum.

Library Committee—Frank G. Shaw, Chairman.

Art Committee—Horatio R. Harper, Chairman; T. D. Rich, E. T. Caldwell.

Special Committee for Racing Week—R. C. Fisher, H. R. Harper, John Neilson, J. Dunbar Wright.

Ball Committee—Commodore J. H. Sterling, Oswald Sanderson, C. C. Little.

Illumination Committee—E. G. Unitt, Chairman; Augustine Monroe, Francis M. Scott, William Murray.

To Sail for Greece To-day.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 20.—A big crowd gathered at the little station of the Pennsylvania Railroad to-day when the Princeton athletes who sail for Greece to-morrow morning took the train for New-York. The entire undergraduate body of the college and the seminary was at the station to cheer the men. The Princeton skyrocket cheer was given repeatedly for the team and then individually for each man on the team. Then "The Orange and the Black" was sung by the big crowd, and finally, as the train pulled out, Princeton's favorite song, "Old Nassau," was taken up and carried by the great throng of students till the train was out of sight on its way to the junction.

The men finally chosen to go on the trip are Capt. Robert Garrett of Baltimore, Md., in the weights and jumps; Albert S. Tyler, '97, in the pole vault; Francis A. Lane, '97, in the sprints, and B. Jamison, '97, in the 400-meter run. All of these men are in good condition, and have been training carefully for the games. They will stop to-night at the Murray Hill Hotel, and will embark on the steamship Fulda of the North German Lloyd Company at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, mother of Capt. Garrett, and a party of young ladies will accompany the Princeton men, and the party anticipate a gay voyage. The Princeton men will wear the orange and black and the Stars and Stripes in their various races and competitions.

No Wind at Cannes Regatta.

CANNES, March 20.—In the Cannes regatta today the cup given by James Gordon Bennett and Ogden Goelet was contested for, this being the second event for that trophy since it was presented. Last year the race for the cup was declared off, as only two yachts appeared at the starting line, while the conditions required three starters. Three vessels started to-day, but, as last year, only under different circumstances, there was no result. The Ailsa, Britannia, and Satanita got off in a light wind, but became becalmed under the lee of the Estarel Mountains and were unable to finish the course before sundown. The Britannia was in the lead during the whole of the first part of the second round, but the Ailsa afterward took the lead and maintained a position far in advance of the Prince of Wales's boat until the time limit expired. The race will probably be resailed next week.

New-York Yacht Club Smoker.

A smoker will be given at the New-York Yacht Clubhouse on Saturday evening, March 28. Members of the club may invite one guest. The second general meeting of the club will be held next Thursday, at 9 P. M.

Yale-Princeton Gymnastics.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 20.—The third annual joint Yale-Princeton gymnastic exhibition was held here to-night in the Bonner Gymnasium. On account of the objection on the part of the Faculty, the contest was merely an exhibition, no formal decision on the respective merits of the teams being rendered. It was easily apparent to the spectators, however, that the work of the Princeton team was far superior to that of the lads from New-Haven. Yale was strong in point of form and finish, but did not attempt as difficult work as the Tigers.

For Princeton the following men performed: Turner, '96, Captain; Browne, '96; Paul, '96; Blackmore,' 96; Derr, '97; Beymer, '98, and Pitkin, '98. For Yale: Buist, '96, Captain; Loomis, '96; Lehlbach, '97; Lehlbach, '98; Anderson, '98; Kellogg, '98; Gloth, '97; Terry, '98; Burnett, '98; Cadwalader, '98. The features of the exhibition were double somersault from the flying trapeze of Capt. Turner, Princeton; the forward somersault from flying trapeze by Derr of Princeton, the double trapeze work of Beymer and Blackmore of Princeton, the club swinging of Loomis of Yale, the contortion work of Anderson of Yale, and the allaround strength work of the two Lehlbachs and Capt. Buist of Yale. In the tumbling the two teams were pretty nearly matched. A large crowd attended the exhibition and applauded the good performances of the athletes irrespective of their college. After the exhibition the Yale team was entertained by the home team at the new Brokaw swimming tank and with a smoker in the rooms of Mr. Charles Browne, '96, a member of the team.

New Athletic Club at Boston.

BOSTON, March 20.—The new athletic club which is to be formed by members of the Boston Athletic Association, and others who prefer indoor games to public athletics, is now an assured fact, and although the promoters of the movement did not intend to make their plans public until they were more fully matured, enough has been done to insure the success of the new club, which will be on the lines of the New-York Racquet and Tennis Club. It is not, however, merely certain members of the Boston Athletic Association who propose to form the new organization, but it will draw from the Somerset, Algonquin, and other prominent social clubs. It is not intended to have as large a membership as the Boston Athletic Association, or to attempt to rival that organization. No site has yet been selected for the new clubhouse, which will be about as large as that of the Boston Athletic Association's. It is believed, however, that it will be in the vicinity of Boylston and Fairfield Streets. The new club will probably secure about 300 members at the start, and as the assessments will be $100, it is thought this will provide a sufficient amount to conduct the club properly. The clubhouse and plant will represent an investment of about $300,000.

Mr. Thomson Wins at Court Tennis.

E. A. Thomson won the court tennis championship yesterday of the New-York Racquet and Tennis Club. He defeated J. J. Cairnes three straight sets, the scores being 6—2, 6—1, and 7—5.

Mr. Thomson was in good practice, and much at home in the court, which could not be said of his adversary. Mr. Cairnes's mistakes put him out of the match. He put a large number of balls out of court and into the net.

Monday a handicap recquet tournament will begin, the pairs being as follows:

Monday, March 23—M. S. Paton (two aces) against F. L. Henry (one hand.) Wednesday, March 25—E. A. Thomson (one hand two aces) against W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., (five aces.) Friday, March 27—V. G. Hall (scratch and penalized half a hand) against M. La Montagne (two aces.) Monday, March 30—E. W. Jewett (one hand two aces) against Edward Kelly (one hand five aces.)

Satisfied with His Team.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 20.—President Freedman of the New-York Baseball Club, left for New-York at noon to-day, pleased with the work the men have done, but disappointed because there were not more good days. He feels that the New-Yorks have, however, had better weather than clubs which practiced further north. No game was played to-day, nor outdoor practice indulged in, the weather being windy and chilly. There are now left only seven days for work, as the club will leave on the morning of the 29th, on the Algonquin for home. Meekin says he is in splendid health, and that his arm is strong.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The entries for the interscholastic games, to be held under the auspices of the New Manhattan Athletic Club, will close to-night. Up to the present time entries have been received from twenty-two different schools, although the more prominent will get their entries in until the last moment. The trophies for the school relay and university team races arrived yesterday, and the former is now on exhibition at the Spalding-Bidwell Company, West Forty-second Street, and the latter with Smith, Gray & Co., Thirty-first Street and Broadway. These trophies are handsome silver shields, mounted on large quartered oak panels.

—The first boxing contest of the Berkeley Athletic Club will be given at its gymnasium, 19 West Forty-fourth Street, on Tuesday evening, March 24. The following card has been arranged by Matchmaker Jerome Reilly: Casper Leon of New-York vs. "Jack" Lynch of Philadelphia, ten rounds, at 110 pounds. Maurice Hagerstrom of Newark vs. "Billy" Gibbons of New-York, eight rounds, at 135 pounds. The star bout of the evening will be between "Tommy" White of Chicago and "Willie" Joh of Harlem. In Joh, White will have his hands full, as he has defeated some very good men, among them Martin Flaherty.

—"Joe" Choynski, the California heavy weight, and "Kid" McCoy meet this evening at the Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, in a six-round boxing bout. There are three other six-round bouts. "Jimmy" Handler of Newark meets "Joe" Harmon, catchweights; "Paddy" Purtell, the Kansas City lad, meets "Jim" Butler, and "Solly" Smith will try his rushing qualities against "Jerry" Barnett's cleverness.

—Owing to the poor condition of the golf course of the Baltusrol Club, the final professional match between "Willie" Norton of Lakewood and "Tom" Gourley of Baltusrol has been postponed until next Saturday. The amateur match between Harry P. Toler and James A. Tyng will probably be played at the same time. The heavy fall of snow covered the links a foot deep, and the late rains have also contributed in making the grounds very soft.

—The New-Rochelle Rowing Club, at a recent special meeting, voted to issue bonds, not to exceed in amount $3,000, for the purpose of enlarging the clubhouse, on Echo Bay. The bonds will be issued in denominations of $10 each. The members subscribed, at the meeting, $1,270 worth of the bonds. The plans for the clubhouse improvements were formally adopted. The clubhouse will be completed by June 1.

—The Mott Haven Social and Athletic Club has been incorporated at Albany. The twelve Directors are: George Bannon, Cornelius McGarry, Otto Brown, Mortimer W. Moseman, Thomas McArdle, Peter McArdle, Henry Yaede, William Robertson, Henry Bannon, Michael Ryan, William Bannon, and Jacob Eckert.

—Finals of the Star Athletic Club's boxing entertainment will be given to-night at Wokal's Assembly Rooms, Long Island City. Jackson Avenue cars, from Thirty-fourth street ferry, pass the door.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Judgments were entered here yesterday against Patton & Co.; lumber dealers, of Albany, N. Y., in favor of the National Bank of the Republic, for $10,102; Bank of the Metropolis, for $5,000, and the Greenwich Bank, for $5,095. Judgments were also entered against Thomas H. McGraw, lumber dealer, at Albany and Bay City, Mich., in favor of the Greenwich Bank, for $15,247; the Bank of the Metropolis, for $10,137, and the National Bank of the Republic, for $10,102.

—The Sheriff yesterday received two attachments, aggregating $14,343, against the Granite State Provident Association of Manchester, N. H., and attached its bank account in the Franklin National Bank, where there is said to be $20,000 on deposit. One attachment is for $4,343 in favor of the American Investors' Trust, and the other is for $10,000 in favor of Edward Hassett, balance due for legal services of himself and Philip Carpenter.

—The Sheriff has received two attachments for $3,021 against Stuart St. Clair of York, Penn., and John D. Allen of Philadelphia, one for $1,500 in favor of Adam Epple, on a note, and the other in favor of the C. & C. Electric Company for $1,521, on a note.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $5,475 against Dr. John Grant Lyman of Chicago, who was President of the Aurophone Company, at 1 Madison Avenue, this city, in favor of Price, McCormick & Co.

—George Leventritt has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Yeth Goldberg's beer saloon, at 32 Clinton Street, on the application of the Eastern Brewing Company.

—The Sheriff has received an attachment against the Equity Silk Manufacturing Company of Paterson, N. J., for $6,500, in favor of Kahn & Kahn of this city, on two demand notes.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff for $9,768 against Erastus Wiman of 1 Broadway, in favor of Budd Doble, on a judgment taken by default.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

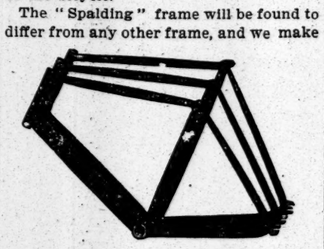
Fastidious shoppers should examine the unusual bargains in choice novelties.

BICYCLES.

The Spalding Bicycle FRAME.

The style of frame generally accepted as combining the most good points with a minimum of lightness and the maximum of strength is the single tube Diamond, but even in frames of this general pattern there are variations which divide them into two classes—good and bad. There is no medium in a bicycle frame—it is either a good frame or a bad frame, and is the keystone in the construction of the bicycle.

The "Spalding" frame will be found to differ from any other frame, and we make



the broad claim that it is the stiffest and strongest ever constructed. It is tubular throughout, and in consequence is not subject to vibratory breakage, which is so apparent in frames constructed with forged connections. We have endeavored to eliminate forgings as far as possible, and we use but one in the frame, and this at a point where it is necessary to clamp the saddle post with a binding screw.

Fashionable Riding School. Lessons by appointment. Modern cycling taught. Most complete school in the city. Uptown branch, 29, 31, 33 West 42d Street.

See that the Christy Anatomical Saddle is fitted to your bicycle.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

126-130 Nassau St.

Spalding-Bidwell Co., 29, 31, 33 West 42d Street.

Agencies } Brooklyn—601 Fulton Street. } Jersey City—554

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL ASSOCIATION TO BE FORMED.

The Pacific Railroads Have Practically Agreed to Guarantee to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad an Amount of Traffic Equivalent to $72,500 a Month—Other Railroad Matters of General Interest.

As a result of recent meetings in this city, representatives of the transcontinental railroad lines have practically determined to revise the old Pacific Mail Steamship agreement. The details of the arrangement have not yet been settled, but sufficient progress has been made in the negotiations to warrant the belief that the relations which existed prior to the dissolution of the old Transcontinental Association will soon be resumed.

The railroad companies represented in the conferences held here during the past week are the Southern Pacific, the Atchison, the Union Pacific, the Northern Pacific, the Great Northern, the Panama Railroad, and the Canadian Pacific. The arrangement as it now stands will put an end to the protracted and costly rate war between the roads named. It is understood that the proposed new Transcontinental Association will guarantee the Pacific Mail Steamship Company an amount of business on a tonnage basis that will be equivalent to $72,500 per month. This amount exceeds the former subsidy by $2,500.

The Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will divide the $72,500 in the proportion of 55 per cent. to the railroad company and 45 per cent. to the steamship company. The agreement will go into effect as soon as it is ratified, and it will hold good until Dec. 31, 1896.

FRANCHISE SUIT DISMISSED.

The Southern Boulevard Company Fails to Establish Cause of Action.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Beekman dismissed the suit of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company against the North New-York City Traction Company and Ashbel P. Fitch, the City Controller. The action was the result of a public sale at auction of a street railway franchise in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. The Southern Railroad, the North New-York Traction Company, and the People's Traction Company bid on the franchise. The agreement in regard to the bids was that the franchise was to be awarded to the company offering the largest percentage of gross receipts to the city. A privilege was reserved of adding 8 per cent. for the first five years, and after the expiration of that time 5 per cent.

The bid of the Southern Boulevard Company was 3½ per cent. on the gross receipts. The bid of the People's Traction Company was 3¾ per cent. for the first five years and 95 per cent. thereafter. This would make a total, with the addition by the city, of 100 per cent., or all the gross earnings. The Boulevard Company retired from the contest, but the other concerns continued bidding until the New-York City Traction Company bid 6.975⅛ per cent. The bidding at this point was temporarily adjourned. The Boulevard Company then instituted suit, and obtained a temporary injunction restraining any further action in regard to the proposed road until after the settlement of the suit. The company asked for an award of the contract to it.

Among other things, in dismissing the suit, Justice Beekman said:

"The proceedings had degenerated into a farce. * * * I fail to find that the plaintiff has funished a cause of action."

Chicago, Oklahoma and Gulf.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Rumors have been in circulation for several days to the effect that the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad was about to make a new issue of securities. It developed to-day that a plan for an issue of 80,000 shares of preferred stock has been formulated to enable the company to provide for the extinguishment of its car trusts and the extension of its lines. It is understood that a large portion of the stock has already been underwritten, and 75 per cent. of the general mortgage bonds have assented. The plan proposes to reduce the obligatory charges from $325,000 to $210,000.

The new stock will be issued at the par value of $50 each, and will be entitled to dividends up to 5 per cent. per annum in advance of dividends on the common stock of the company. In payment for this stock the company will receive the following securities and cash: General mortgage bonds, $1,200,000; income mortgage bonds, $1,100,000; cash, $650,000; total, $2,950,000. By this arrangement the company will be enabled to retire $2,608,000 of existing obligations, build the important connection with the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad, and secure $192,000 in cash for present use, besides leaving $1,500,000 general mortgage bonds in its treasury for future capital requirements.

Central Pacific Taxes.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham of New-York appeared to-day in the Supreme Court of the United States, as counsel for the Central Pacific Railroad Company in the litigation with the State of Nevada over the attempt to collect taxes from the railroad corporation for 1888 upon certain tracts of land within the United States grant made to the railroad. The District Court for Nevada held that the State was entitled to recover taxes upon lands patented and unpatented that had been surveyed, but not entitled to taxes upon unsurveyed lands. Mr. Peckham contended that the judgment should be reversed, with instructions to the court below that only patented lands can be taxed, or, at least, that only patented lands and surveyed lands on which the fees have been paid can be assessed and taxed under the existing tax law of Nevada.

Lake and Rail Rates.

The conferences between the lake transportation managers and the railroad traffic managers in this city were successful to a very satisfactory extent. The following schedule of lake and rail rates for the season of 1896 were agreed upon: From New-York—First-class freight to Chicago, 54 cents per hundred weight; to Duluth, 70 cents; to St. Paul, 84 cents.

To New-York—From St. Paul, first class, 84 cents, (grain 25 cents); from Duluth, 70 cents, (grain 20 cents); from Chicago, 60 cents, (grain 17½ cents.)

Union of Pennsylvania Lines.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 20.—The plan to unite with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company all the various lines in South and West Jersey operated and leased by this corporation is being favorably received by the stockholders of the smaller roads. About two-thirds of the stockholders have consented to the merger and sent in proxies to the committee to consummate the scheme. A meeting will be held shortly and the work completed.

Northern Pacific Case Adjourned.

The action brought by the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway Company against Henry Villard was among those scheduled for the motion calendar in the United States Circuit Court yesterday afternoon before Judge Lacombe. Owing to the absence of counsel in the case, one of whom is out of town, hearing upon the motion was adjourned.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—A meeting of the bondholders of the Old Brigantine Beach Railroad Company was held in Atlantic City last Thursday, and it was decided to reorganize the company under the name of the Philadelphia and Brigantine Railroad Company. The new company will start with a capital of $300,000, and the road will be run from Brigantine Junction on the line of the Reading Railroad to Brigantine Beach. The President of the new company is George H. Cook, and J. B. Van Voort is the Treasurer.

—Members of the National Transportation Association held their annual meeting in the Board of Trade Building, in Chicago, last Thursday. The principal subject for discussion was the uniform classification of freight. The association indorsed the resolution now before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, authorizing or asking this body to compile a uniform classification. Frank Barry of Milwaukee was elected President, and E. L. Rogers of Philadelphia Vice President.

—A joint committee from the various lodges of railway men's organizations of Erie, Penn., are arranging for a big union meeting of railroad men, which will be held in that city on Thursday, March 26. The purpose of the meeting is to effect a federation of the various organizations of railroad men, and more than 1,000 delegates from Eastern Ohio, Western New-York, and Pennsylvania, and contiguous portions of Canada, will take part in the deliberations.

—The suit for $800,000 which was begun in 1892 against the Grand Trunk Railroad by Swift & Co., the Chicago packers, was dismissed by stipulation in Judge Burke's court in Chicago last Thursday, a settlement having been reached out of court. The firm charged discrimination in freight rates in favor of rival packers from 1887 to 1889. The case was tried once in 1894, and the jury disagreed. It was alleged the discrimination was done by the rebate practice.

—A receiver for the Baltimore and Catonsville Construction Company and the Columbia and Maryland Railway Company was asked for in the United States Circuit Court, in Baltimore, yesterday, the application being made by Messrs. Erskine D. Smith and E. Eldridge Smith of Philadelphia.

—The Richmond Locomotive Works has received an order for engines from the New-Orleans and Northeastern Railroad. Virginia is furnishing power for the Louisiana railroads shows now the South is forging ahead. The Richmond works has a capacity of about a locomotive a day.

—Officers of the Rockville Railroad Company say that as a result of an interview with officials of the New-England Railroad in Boston, the New-England Railroad Company will probably continue to operate the Rockville Railroad.

—R. G. Rolston, F. T. Gates, J. D. Probst, John A. Stewart, and James Stillman, who compose the committee of holders of the Northern Pacific collateral trust notes, have given formal approval to the plan of reorganization.

—Stockholders of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad have elected the following Directors: Calvin S. Brice, Samuel Thomas, Andrew Squire, E. R. Thomas, S. M. Brice, C. N. Haskell, and A. L. Conger.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 295—Erwin Davis et al. vs. A. S. Patrick.—In error to the Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Dismissed with costs.

No. 169—The Great Western Telegraph Company vs. Barbara Burnham et al.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff, and submitted for the defendants.

No. 165—John D. Fee vs. Harvey C. Brown, executor, &c.—Submitted.

Nos. 170 and 171—The Central Pacific Railroad Company vs. The State of Nevada.—Argued by Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham for the plaintiff, and by Mr. John C. Chaney for the defendant.

No. 175—Anna J. Dominguez de Guer et al. vs. William Banning.—Argument commenced by Mr. Jefferson Chandler for the plaintiffs.

Adjourned until Monday.

The call for Monday will be: Nos. 175, 164, 166, 172, 173, 174, 177, (and 207 and 284,) 588, 179, 180.

STATE COURTS.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS.

Henry Wilhelm, respondent, vs. Nathan Federgreen, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Justices Van Brunt, Barrett, Rumsey, O'Brien, and Ingraham. Barrett and O'Brien dissenting.

James R. O'Beirne, respondent, vs. Spencer S. Bullis et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice O'Brien.

People ex rel. William Strauss vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al.—Proceedings affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Barrett.

Second National Bank of New-York vs. Benjamin F. D. Curtiss et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Williams.

Jacob Pfeffer vs. John Rheinfrank as sole surviving executor, &c.—Judgment directed in favor of plaintiff, without costs. Opinion by Justice Rumsey.

Clinical Instruction Company vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant, to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment as stated in opinion. In case such stipulation be given, judgment as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Justice Patterson.

In the matter of Augustus Whiting, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Justices Patterson and Ingraham, Ingraham and Van Brunt dissenting.

In the matter of George Morgan, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Justices Patterson and Ingraham, Ingraham and Van Brunt dissenting.

Edmund A. Evans et al. vs. William L. Ogaburg et al.—Appeal from order dismissed. Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to withdraw demurrer upon payment of costs of this court and of court below. Opinion by Justice O'Brien.

Anton Mazanec vs. Manhattan Investment Company.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered. Opinion by Justice Van Brunt.

Augusta C. Genet vs. President, &c., of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered. Opinion by Justice Van Brunt.

Hipolito Dumois et al. vs. William Hill et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Barrett.

Isaac H. Leiter vs. H. B. Beecher and another.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and answer payment of such costs in this court and court low, and of appeal within twenty days. Opinion by Justice Rumsey.

Mark H. Eisner vs. Manel E. Curiel.—Judgment reversed and demurrer sustained, with costs, in this court and the court below, with leave to defendants to amend their answer on payment of such costs on this court and court below. Opinion by Justice Barrett.

William F. Lennon vs. J. George Grauer.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Williams.

Charles Hutchinson vs. Mary F. Root.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Rumsey.

John D. Schmidt vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company et al.—Judgment reversed, and a new trial ordered. Opinion by Justice Van Brunt.

Patrick H. Fay vs. New-York Elevated Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, and a new trial ordered, with costs to abide event. Opinion per curiam.

Ysidora C. Clarke vs. Robert E. Westcott, as President, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Williams.

James J. Herbert vs. Effie J. Griffith.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs to abide event. Opinion by Justice Rumsey.

People ex rel. Julius Schulz vs. Joseph Murray et al. Commissioners.—Order reversed, and writ of certiorari dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and costs in the court below. Opinion by Justice Patterson.

In the matter of Frank Tousey.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and affirmed as modified without costs to either party. Opinion by Justice Barrett.

Louise Wingrove vs. German Savings Bank of New-York.—Order reversed, with $10 costs, and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Justice Van Brunt.

Maggie Pratt, by Peter Andreoli, her guardian, &c., vs. Spencer C. Pratt.—Order denying motion to confirm referee's report affirmed, without costs, and order vacating order of reference modified by striking out the provision referring the issues to another referee, and as thus modified, affirmed, without costs. Opinion by Justice Barrett.

In the matter of Edward Lehman, as guardian, &c.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Barrett.

Edmond Beer vs. Thomas Canary et al.—Order reversed, with costs of appeal, and injunction order granted, with $10 costs of motion. Opinion by Justice Williams.

Arthur Robertson vs. the Merz Mineral Extractor Company.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and affirmed as modified, without costs. Opinion by Justice Williams.

Louis Lowenstein vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co.—Order reversed and motion granted, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Justice Ingraham, Justice Williams dissenting.

James Lawlor vs. Magnolia Metal Company.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Justice O'Brien.

Patrick Farrell, as administrator, &c., vs. New-York Juvenile Asylum.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted. Opinion per curiam.

Ada B. Riggs vs. William F. Buckley.—Order modified as directed in opinion, and affirmed as modified, with $10 costs and disbursements of appeal to abide the event of the action. Opinion per curiam.

Matilda Wallace vs. Thomas Baring et al.—Order, so far as it directs the examination, affirmed; so far as it refuses to set aside subpoena, order reversed, and so much of the motion as sought to have the subpoena duces tecum set aside, granted, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Elizabeth Canton, as executrix, &c., vs. William Simpson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice O'Brien.

Adolf Ladenburg et al. vs. Commercial Bank of Newfoundland.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements Opinion by Justice Van Brunt.

People ex rel. Jacob Simermyer vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Ann E. Crumble vs. Manhattan Railway Company et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Charles Hutchinson vs. Mary F. Root—Motion denied.

W. G. Davies and another vs. Francis A. Clark —Motion denied.

Robert B. Corey vs. Electric Construction Company—Motion denied.

Charles S. Halstead vs. Sarah B. Halstead—Motion denied.

Karl M. Wallach vs. Mark Davis et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Eliza Eisner, deceased, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—Motion denied.

Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States vs. Isabella F. Judson et al.—Order affirmed with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Ellen M. B Connolly vs. Manhattan Railway Company et al.—Judgment modified by reducing the fee damage to $3,500, and the rental damage to $350 a year, and, as so modified, affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

Mary A. D. de Balaine vs. Manhattan Railway Company et al.—Judgment modified by reducing the fee damage to $2,750, and the rental damage to $275 a year, and, as so modified, affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—No day calendar.

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Many unique novelties sacrificed to make room for Spring goods.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

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ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET at Garden Hotel, 1,261 Broadway; reasonable prices.

THE GRAMERCY,
34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.
For Rent—One furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address
C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City.

HADDON HALL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
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THE RUDOLF,
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Atlantic City, N. J. Extreme ocean end Kentucky Av. Will reopen March 14. Greatly improved. Steam heat, sun parlors, elevator; every convenience.
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The celebrated Fall and Winter resort by the sea.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

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Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

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Virginia Av., near the beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat. Col. J. M. CLARK.

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ADIRONDACKS, LITCHFIELD, Conn.; COUNTRY CLUB, Westchester, and other suburbs of New-York. LISTS NOW READY.
Town and Country Rental Co.,
115 EAST 23D ST.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

The Cambridge School,
a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

E. Hinds' Boarding School
for Young Boys.
Hempstead, L. I. Moderate prices. No extras.

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Boulevard, corner West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year. Cuisine and service of the highest order. Rates reasonable. Location convenient to all parts of the city.
WALTER LAWRENCE.

"FINEST LOCATION IN NEW-YORK CITY."
HOTEL BRISTOL,
5TH AV. AND 42D ST., WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
A select home for permanent and transient guests.
Appointments and Service Unexcelled.
JOHN L. CHADWICK, Proprietor.

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THREE LARGE ORIENTAL PEARLS, STUDS, $95; from a forced sale; original price, $225.
MILLS & COLEMAN,
Madison Av., Corner 61st St.

THE ARTICLES REVIEWING THE COURSE OF
Business in Real Estate
which are printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES each Sunday are admitted to be the best printed by any newspaper in the city. Every other newspaper copies or makes use of them in some way. The list of
FORTHCOMING SALES AT AUCTION
is the most complete and accurate published. All the noted dealers, speculators, and investors read THE SUNDAY TIMES. Isn't it worth while for the advertiser to cater to these readers? It pays to do so.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Anna Eppler, Richard Irvin.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Institution for Savings of Merchants' Clerks vs. Ferris—George Landon Hutkoff vs. Dawson—John G. Currell.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Smith, Lawrence Godkin, Hirschbein, vs. Zeiger—George N. Messiter, Soloman vs. Lehman—James J. Nealis. Crosby vs. Crosby—Edward H. Kissam. Dwyer vs. Rorke—William H. Willis.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Colt vs. Godhart—John H. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Davy, J.—Matthiessen vs. Goodwin—J. M. Shellabarger.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—John J. Deery vs. Clarence S. Sternberger—Joseph E. Owens.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Matter of Charles R. Osborn Company—John Fox.

MRS. DONGES USED A PISTOL.

She Compelled a Thief to Await the Coming of a Policeman.

Mrs. Mary Donges of 805 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, rented a room on the third floor of her home to James Miller Thursday night. He told her yesterday that he was going out to business, and shortly afterward Mrs. Donges started out to do some shopping.

She returned at 2:30 o'clock, and on going to her room on the second floor found Miller ransacking her bureau drawer. Mrs. Donges walked to a closet, obtained a revolver, and, pointing it at the man, informed him that if he dared to move she would shoot.

She then called a boy, had him get a policeman, and, when Policeman O'Malley arrived he found the woman still covering the man with the revolver.

Miller was held on a charge of attempted burglary.

Many Suits Against Railroads.

NEWARK, N. J., March 20.—Suits for amounts aggregating nearly $1,000,000 have been noted for trial at the April term of the Essex Supreme and Circuit Courts. Against trolley companies are suits for $488,500, and against steam railroad companies for $121,000.

EXCURSIONS.

Special vestibuled trains with Dining and Library Cars will leave New-York in April for Comprehensive Tours to

COLORADO, CALIFORNIA,
The Pacific Northwest,
ALASKA,
AND
THE YELLOWSTONE PARK, The Wonderland of America.

Other tours to Rocky Mountains, Alaska, Yellowstone Park, &c., in May, June, and July. All tickets allow stop-over privileges.

Tours to Europe, Japan, China, &c.

Send for special descriptive circular, mentioning information desired.

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AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 5 PM for Netherlands via Amsterdam, per steamship Zaandam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 29 and up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *28 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 4 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 13, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Apr. 21, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM Aller, Thu., Apr. 30, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points on GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, Mch. 21, 10 AM Werra, April 18, 10 AM
Ems, March 28, 10 AM Fulda, April 25, 10 AM
Kaiser, Apr. 11, 10 AM Ems, May 2, 10 AM
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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Normannia, M. 26, 9 AM A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
Bismarck, April 9, 9 AM Columbia, May 7, 7 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG-PARIS 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday.
New-York, M'h 25, 11 AM New-York, Apl. 15, 10 AM
Paris.....Apl. 1, 10 AM Paris....Apl. 22, 10 AM
St. Paul...Apl. 8, 10 AM St. Paul, Apl. 29, 10 AM

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Westernland, Mar. 25, n'n Noordland, April 8, noon
Southwark, April 1, noon Friesland, April 15, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Delonclе. Sat., Mch. 28, 10 AM
LA BRETAGNE, Rupé.....Sat., April 4, 5 AM
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOBILE.....March 21, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
S. S. VEENDAM....Sat., March 21, 9 A. M.
S. S. MAASDAM.....Sat., March 28, 9 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $45-$55; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms, General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO
BERMUDA.
48 hours by Elegant Steamships weekly. Frosts unknown. Malaria impossible.
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30 days' trip, fifteen days in the tropics.
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JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
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Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....March 30, 3 P. M.
COPTIC.....April 8, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu..
.....April 16, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 25, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....May 4, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

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Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier (foot West 27th St., N. Y.
ADVANCE, Mch. 30, M. FINANCE, April 10, M.
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway.
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Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday (Passengers and Freight.) Sailing from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

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TO
EUROPE.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.
Our Annual May Party, the first of our high-class parties to Europe, will sail by the White Star Line S. S. "Majestic" on May 6. Succeeding departures, May 16, 23, 28, June 10, 17, 27. All the arrangements for these parties are in every respect first-class. Illustrated programmes free. Railroad and steamship tickets for Independent travelers everywhere.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE,
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, March 21, M. Umbria, April 4, 10 AM
Campania, Mr. 28, 5 AM Lucania, April 11, 5 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $90 and upward; second cabin, $35, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Teutonic, Mar. 25, 10 AM Teutonic, April 22, Noon
Britannic, April 1, Noon Britannic, April 29, Noon
Majestic, April 8, Noon Majestic, May 6, Noon
Germanic, April 15, Noon Germanic, May 13, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
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3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Sarat

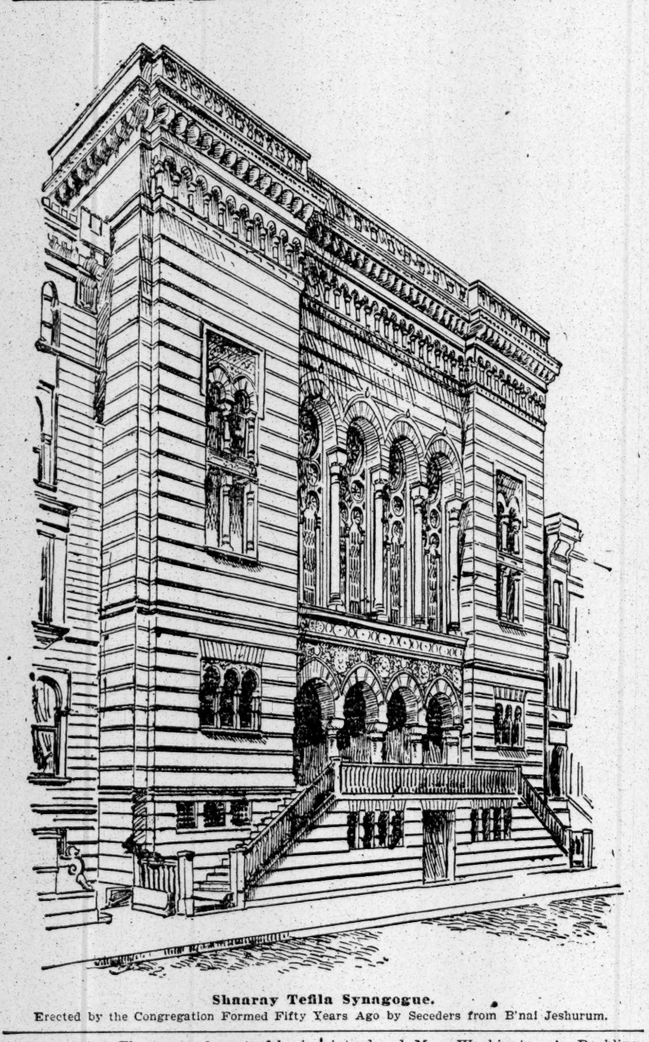
SHAARAY TEFILA JUBILEE

THE CONGREGATION A VIGOROUS CHILD OF B'NAI JESHURUN.

Seceders from the Parent Organization Fifty Years Ago Worshipped on the Second Floor of a Down-Town Building, then Built in Wooster Street, Next in Forty-fourth Street, then the Edifice in West Eighty-second Street.

A few members of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, dissatisfied with the management of the affairs of that body, seceded fifty years ago and formed the Congregation Shaaray Tefila, (Gates of Prayer,) and last evening this congregation, grown to be one of the most influential religious bodies among the Jews of New-York, began the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary in its beautiful place of worship, the West End Synagogue, in West Eighty-second Street. The Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes, who for eighteen years has been the minister of the congregation, had direction of the jubilee exercises.

The congregation was organized in 1846, with Louis Levy as its first President and the Rev. Samuel S. Isaacs as its first minister. A temporary place of worship was secured on the second floor of a building in Franklin Street, near Broadway, and in the Summer of the following year the congregation took possession of a synagogue which had been erected in Wooster Street, near Spring Street, at a cost of $50,000. This building was occupied for



Shaaray Tefila Synagogue.
Erected by the Congregation Formed Fifty Years Ago by Seceders from B'nai Jeshurun.

nineteen years. The encroachment of business and the up-town movement caused the abandonment of the Wooster Street building, and the congregation took temporary quarters in the old armory building, at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street. There they remained during the erection of the magnificent synagogue in West Forty-fourth Street, at a cost of $200,000. This shrine was consecrated in May, 1869.

Up to 1869 the synagogue services were strictly orthodox, the male portion of the congregation being seated in the body of the synagogue, while the women occupied the galleries. In the Forty-fourth Street synagogue family pews were used for the first time, the men and women sitting together, and an organ and choir were also introduced.

In this place of worship the congregation remained until 1893, when again the up-town trend of the members caused a removal to its present situation. The dedication of the present synagogue was on Friday, April 13, 1894.

During the entire existence of the congregation there have been but two ministers. The Rev. S. M. Isaacs, the first minister, was at the head of the B'nai Jeshurum Congregation, now worshipping at the Madison Avenue synagogue, and when the new congregation was formed by the seceders from B'nai Jeshurum he became its spiritual head. He held the position until his death in 1878. Dr. Mendes was appointed associate minister in 1873, and at the death of Dr. Isaacs he became minister.

Speaking of the jubilee celebration to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, Dr. Mendes said: "The congregation Shaaray Tefila in the half century of its existence has occupied a unique position

The Rev. F. De Sola Mendes.
Has Been Minister of Shaaray Tefila Congregation Eighteen Years.

among the Jewish congregations of this city. It has held the mean between the radical reform and the ultra-orthodox. The religious status of this congregation has always exerted a strong influence and has been productive of good results. We have made haste slowly and have moved sedately with the times, and have thus secured an influential position among our people."

The synagogue was beautifully decorated with flowers last evening in honor of the jubilee. Over the holy arc were two handsome floral panels, with the figures "1846—1896" in raised flowers. The altar and chancel were almost hidden by palms and flowering plants. The musical portion of the service was under the direction of the organist, W. A. Rabach. The regular quartet of the synagogue, consisting of Mrs. M. A. Somers, soprano; Mrs. Catharine S. Bloodgood, alto; W. Van York, tenor, and William Troast, basso, was reinforced by a trained choir of thirty-six men and boys.

After the Friday evening service the Rev. Stephen S. Wise, the minister of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurum, the parent organization of Shaaray Tefila, delivered a sermon, taking for his subject the Biblical institution of the jubilee. He closed with a fervent exhortation to the young people of the congregation to maintain and sustain the good work which their fathers had established.

The celebration will be continued at the synagogue this morning. After the Sabbath morning service Henry Morrison, a veteran lawyer who as a youth delivered an address at the dedication of the first synagogue, will speak to the congregation. Fifty girls, pupils of the Sabbath school, will lay an offering of roses upon the altar. Dr. Mendes will deliver the jubilee sermon. At these services, for the first time in the history of the congregation, the Union Prayer Book recently adopted by the Union of American Congregations, modified in some respects to suit the tastes of the members, will be used.

The officers of the congregation are Louis Levenson, President; Arthur S. Levy, Vice President; Charles Lewis, Treasurer, and Bernard Cohen, Isaac K. Cohn, Dr. J. G. Wallach, Isaac S. Isaacs, Marc Aronson, and Tobias Leseer, Trustees. Mrs. J. G. Wallach is President of the Shaaray Tefila Sisterhood of Personal Service. The Rev. Dr. Seiniger is the reader of the congregation.

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Proceedings at the Sessions Held Yesterday in the Senate Chambers of the New-Jersey State House.

TRENTON, N. J., March 20.—The Senate Chambers were crowded with women today, the occasion being the celebration of Literary Day by the New-Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs. Every club in the State was represented. There were many expressions of regret heard among the fashionably dressed delegates when it was announced that Gov. Griggs would be unable to deliver the address of welcome. He sent word that very important State business demanded his attention.

At noon the session was opened by Mrs. Margaret T. Yardley of East Orange, the President of the State Federation, who introduced Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, who was to deliver the address of welcome. Mrs. Roebling said that Trenton, unfortunately, was without a woman's club, and that the honor of hostess fell upon her as the Trenton member of Sorosis. She extended a welcome to her sisters, and reviewed the work of Trenton women of note.

President Yardley in response to the address of welcome extended the federation's greetings, and then spoke of the progress of women's clubs throughout the State. Fifty-eight clubs, representing 2,500 women, she said, were now enrolled, and she hoped the number would be doubled before the meeting in Louisville next May. Seven clubs have joined since October. Mrs. Yardley closed with the hope that those present might never more hear the discouraging question, "What is the benefit of a State Federation?"

The President, after announcing that speeches would be limited to two minutes, called upon Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, Vice President of the General Federation, who complimented the State organization on its good work. The following representatives were then called upon, and tendered the greetings of their respective federations: Miss Lillie C. Streeter, President of the New-Hampshire Federation; Mrs. H. F. Dowst, President of the Maine Federation; Miss Light, of the Rhode Island Federation; Mrs. Fannie Helmuth, President of Sorosis, and Mrs. David G. Croly, (Jennie June,) President of the New-York Federation.

Mrs. Croly, after congratulating the New-Jersey Federation, told of her regret at having left New-Jersey and having taken up her residence in New-York. "I used to live in Orange," she said, "and I think I'll return. Your politics must certainly have changed, since you can find the Federation of Women's Clubs in the State House at Trenton."

The actual work of the federation was taken up at the conclusion of Mrs. Croly's remarks. The opening discussion was on "The Scope of the State Federation." Mrs. Llewellyn Johnson of East Orange spoke on the subject, and she was followed by Mrs. Dr. Luther of the Current Topics Club, Newark; Mrs. Miller of Plainfield, Mrs. Thompson of East Orange, and Mrs. Crorer of Salem. After the discussion the women adjourned to dine at the Trenton House.

The opening paper of the afternoon session was on the "Forestry Interests of New-Jersey," read by Mrs. Edith W. McCarthy of Plainfield. Other papers and their authors were as follows: "Traveling Libraries," by Mrs. E. B. Horton of Cranford; "Household Economies," by Miss Katherine B. Davis of Philadelphia; "Health Culture a Feature of Club Work," by E. Marguerite Lindley, and "Woman's Place To-day," by Miss Anna Beaston of Camden. The session concluded with a short musical programme.

Here on Chicago Gas Business.

Attorney General Moloney of Illinois was down town yesterday. He visited the Central Trust Company and several other offices. His errand here is in connection with proceedings brought under the Illinois law against the Chicago Gas Company. Ex-Gov. Flower, one of the committee appointed to reorganize the company, will be examined to-day in these proceedings, according to Mr. Moloney's plans.

John R. Ely's Will Invalid.

Surrogate Abbott of Kings County yesterday handed down a decision in the contest of the will of John R. Ely, who died last Fall, leaving an estate valued at $300,000. The Surrogate refuses to admit to probate the will or the codicils. He states that the testimony showed that Mr. Ely's mother was insane for many years; that his sister had been an inmate of an asylum; that his son George is now in an asylum, and that the testator was declared insane in 1882 and 1893.

A Stubborn Cough that will not yield to ordinary remedies, may be thoroughly cured by DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. The best Pill—JAYNE'S SANATIVE.—Adv.

PLANS FOR BARNARD COLLEGE.

Designs for a Building on Morningside Heights Accepted.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees of Barnard College was held yesterday at the college building, 343 Madison Avenue.

The purpose of the meeting was to consider the plans and specifications of the proposed new college building, which is to be erected on Morningside Heights on the block bounded by One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Streets, the Boulevard, and Claremont Avenue. The site is opposite the new site of Columbia College and that of Teachers College.

Silas B. Brownell, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, presided. All the members were present.

The plans and specifications submitted by Messrs. Lamb & Rich were accepted. As soon as the contract for the erection of the building is signed, ground will be broken for work on the building.

Before the board adjourned, an additional Trustee, Edward B. Sheldon, was elected, and three associate members of the board were chosen, in the persons of Miss Mabel Slade, Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, and Mrs. Susan Travis.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Mrs. Alfred Bryant Price and Miss Price of 33 West Ninetieth Street gave the last of a series of days at home yesterday. The decorations of Mrs. Price's drawing rooms consisted of pink roses and smilax. Those who assisted in receiving were Mrs. John W. Vrooman, Miss Marie Jordan Gage, and Miss Bessie Shaw. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John W. Vrooman, Mrs. J. W. McClellan, Miss McClellan, Eugene S. Van Riper, Mr. and Mrs. John Barker Yates, Mrs. John Barker Brown, Walter Brownell Tufts, Mrs. James T. Murray, and Mrs. William R. Jenkins.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Sealch and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Currie Oakley of West Seventy-sixth Street will join a party at the close of the season for a California trip.

—Mr. and Mrs. George Beesing of West Eighty-fourth Street gave a dinner last night, when covers were laid for eight persons. Afterward a few guests were entertained at an informal musical. Among the guests were Mrs. J. W. Pitney, Mrs. Sydney Clarke, the Misses Lawrence, Dr. Osvaldo Ross, Dr. Cruikshank, and Miss Macy. Mr. and Mrs. Beesing will give a theatre party and supper on Saturday evening, to a party of eight persons.

—The West Side Card Club will be entertained on Monday evening next by Miss Fish of West Ninetieth Street.

—Mr. and Mrs. James H. Haynes and the Misses Haynes of East Seventy-fourth Street will sail for Europe in the first week in April. They will first go to London, where they will remain until the end of the season of gayety in that city. Afterward they will go to Paris, and for some time they will travel about the Continent. During their absence their country establishment, near Great Barrington, Mass., will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Haynes, Jr., a nephew of Mr. Haynes.

—The Card Club, which was organized by Miss Ella Luyster, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius W. Luyster, will give a theatre party and supper on the evening of April 10.

—Joseph A. Aymer gave a luncheon party yesterday, in the annex of the Metropolitan Club, at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street.

—The Badminton Club will hold a meeting this afternoon, in the Berkeley Armory, in West Forty-fourth Street.

—The most important social incident last evening, outside of the private exhibition of dolls at Sherry's, was the meeting of the Friday Evening Roller Skating Club, which took place in the Berkeley Armory. The members of this club are regretting the fact that the meetings, which have been most enjoyable affairs, are drawing to a close. The final meeting will be held on April 10. Among those present last night were Miss Anna Riker, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, C. C. Baldwin, Jr., Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Mabel Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burden, Dwight M. Taylor, Cecil Landale, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Miss Harriet Worden, Miss May Riker, Miss Emily Hoffman, Miss Gertrude Barclay, Miss Sarah Hard, Miss Marguerite Winslow, Miss Elsie Coster, Miss Ada Godfrey, Miss Grace Henop, Miss Anna Rutherford Peabody, Miss Elvine Neeser, Miss Elizabeth Hare, Miss Therese Keyser, Miss Emily Pettit, Miss Marian McKeever, Miss May Soutter, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Warren C. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. John J. White, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Harold Binney, George P. Camman, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, George S. Nicholas, Jr., and Lawrence Hamilton.

—The engagement of Miss Anna G. Paddock, daughter of Mrs. Franklin A. Paddock of 17 West Tenth Street, to Louis J. Pooler, son of Dr. and Mrs. H. A. Pooler of Gramercy Park, has been announced.

—At the meeting yesterday afternoon of the O. N. Sewing Class, at the home of Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, in Madison Avenue, nearly all of the members were present.

—It is announced that the marriage of Miss Julia Edie of Washington, to John O'Donnell of New-York, will take place at the Federal capital on April 8, and will be attended by a large number of prominent New-Yorkers.

—Miss Josephine Johnston of this city was among the guests at the dinner party given in Washington on Thursday evening by United States Senator and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, in honor of Sir Henry Stafford Northcote of England.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Beatrice Sherman, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Caleb K. Sherman of San Francisco, and a granddaughter of the late William Henry Sherman of New-York, to Frederic Henry Dodge of Baltimore. Miss Sherman has spent a large part of her life in Europe, and was educated in Paris. She met Mr. Dodge in the French capital two years ago. The wedding is to take place in San Francisco soon after Easter. PATRIARCH.

Leland to Open the Ocean House.

Mr. Warren Leland, Jr., has leased the Ocean House at Newport, R. I. He will leave for the Summer hotel about June 1, and will return to the Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga., about Oct. 1. He will therefore manage both hotels in their busy seasons.

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2ND—THAT YOU CONSULT OUR DECORATIVE EXPERT IN REGARD TO THE DETAILS. HE CAN SUBMIT MANY UNIQUE AND ARTISTIC IDEAS FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION.

3RD—THAT YOU EXAMINE OUR MANY NOVELTIES FOR COUNTRY HOUSES; ESPECIALLY OUR NEW AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN WILLOW, DECORATED WITH ORIENTAL CUSHIONS, PILLOWS AND TRIMMINGS.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Dr. G. H. Fox, the specialist who was commissioned by the Board of Health to examine Long Tong, who has been confined on North Brother Island as a leper, reported to the board yesterday that there was no doubt about Long Tong being a genuine leper. Tong will consequently be kept in confinement. The investigation was made on account of a letter which Sin Fuey Moy, a Chinese doctor and Superintendent of St. Bartholomew's Chinese Guild, sent to the board, saying that he believed Long Tong was not a leper, but a sufferer from some other disease that was not contagious.

—At the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street, there will be a recital of sacred music to-morrow evening, the combined choirs singing Mme. De Grandval's "Stabat Mater," with orchestral accompaniment. T. M. Prentice will conduct, and the soloists will be Miss Ida Hubbell, soprano; Miss Carlotta Schmidt, alto; T. A. Stoddart, tenor, and C. C. Vickery, bass. Dr. George B. Prentice will preside at the organ. No tickets will be required.

—At the annual election for officers of the Old Guard Veteran Battalion, held at their armory, Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, the following were chosen: Major—Thomas E. Sloan. Company A—Captain—Belden J. Rogers. First Lieutenant—Walter Scott; Second Lieutenant—John D. Quincy. Company B—Captain—James F. Werman; First Lieutenant—Frederick W. Seybel; Second Lieutenant—J. K. Mason.

—A Coroner's jury, before Coroner Fitzpatrick, yesterday afternoon censured A. D. Pell, owner of the building at 14 Maiden Lane, for not taking more precautions about the elevator in the building. Samuel Schlessinger, an errand boy, was killed in the building on March 11. Schlessinger was stepping off the elevator when it started upward. He was crushed between the floor of the car and the ceiling.

—The following cablegram was received from Queenstown yesterday by Vernon H. Brown & Co., agents of the Cunard Line: "Lucania arrived off Queenstown 1:10 this morning, after a passage of 5 days 12 hours 35 minutes. Daily runs: 84, 506, 515, 510, 504, 502, 269. Average speed, 21.79 miles per hour. Her passengers for London arrived there at 6:30 P. M. to-day."

—John G. Woolley of Chicago will deliver an address before the American Temperance Union, at Chickering Hall, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Master Charles Meehan, the noted boy soloist of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church choir, will sing. Miss Anna Park, the famous cornetist, will also take part.

—Prof. Thomas Davidson will give an evening of recitations and readings from Scotch poetry, with illustrative comments, in the Sunday-school room of All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, on Monday evening, March 23, at 8 o'clock. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the poor of the parish. Tickets, 50 cents, will be sold at the door.

—John Kirk, an employe at a stable at Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street, slipped and fell on the floor of the stable yesterday and broke his thigh. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died soon afterward. Kirk lived at 200 West Sixty-third Street.

—The Rev. Philip A. H. Brown, vicar of St. John's Chapel, will preach in the Church of the Holy Nativity, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, to-morrow evening. A special musical service will be rendered.

—The Civil Service Board yesterday examined twenty-five candidates for night officers and investigating officers for the City Lodging House for Homeless Men. The night officers receive $750 and the investigating officers $900 a year.

—The Eastern Telegraph Company give notice of considerable delay on messages going to South Africa, east coast of Africa, Seychelles, Mauritius, and Madagascar.

Brooklyn.

—In the Supreme Court, before Justice Gaynor, yesterday, Mary Hassett secured a verdict of $1,500 against the Knickerbocker Ice Company. She sued for $5,000 damages. Her daughter was knocked over by one of the defendant's wagons in November, 1894, in Long Island City, and the girl will never recover.

—Michael J. Sims, the Republican politician who was arrested March 10 charged with assaulting William Griffin at the meeting of the Republican County Committee, was yesterday discharged by Justice Walsh.

—Ex-Commissioner of City Works Alfred T. White will deliver an address before the Manufacturers' Association at the Pouch Mansion upon Brooklyn's water supply, Monday evening.

—The Brooklyn Christian Endeavor Union will hold its monthly meeting in the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church this evening.

—The Supreme Court has granted leave to the Crescent Athletic Club to borrow $65,000 from the Hamilton Trust Company.

—Judge Van Wyck yesterday appointed Mitchel May receiver of the firm of Stewart, St. Clair & John D. Allen.

Long Island.

—Letters have been received at Jamaica from the authorities at Albany stating that the final plans for the Normal School have been approved and forwarded. A consultation between the State board and the local board will be held Monday afternoon to arrange final details for the erection of the school.

—Bonds will be issued to-day by School District No. 1 of Bay Shore for the sum of $5,000 to pay the balance of the floating debt of the district. The bonds were authorized by a special vote of the taxpayers last evening.

—Wide Awake Engine Company of Freeport will hold its annual reception April 15.

—A National bank is to be established in Islip.

Yonkers.

—The Rev. Dr. Alexander Alison, Field Secretary for the American Sabbath Union, will deliver an address before a mass meeting for men in the interest of Sabbath observance at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. Other ministers will take part, and Miss Emma Crowther will sing.

—The annual meeting of the Yonkers Lawn Tennis Club will be held this evening at the clubhouse, when officers will be elected and Trustees and Directors chosen. President John Kendrick Bangs will present his annual report.

—The Yonkers Bicycle Club had a card party Thursday night. Thomas Rayner won first prize, and John Tackman second prize, at progressive hearts.

—Prof. Pupin of Columbia College delivered a lecture last evening before the Fortnightly Club for the Study of Anthropology on "The X Rays."

—At a meeting of the Governors of the City Club, Robert L. Stewart was elected a member. He is one of the City Fire Commissioners.

—Prof. S. H. Clark of the University of Chicago will give an evening of readings next Wednesday at the Park Hill Country Club.

—George W. Read, Dr. N. A. Warren, and Hiram T. Peck have been elected Trustees of the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

—W. I. Quintard & Co. have secured the $81,000 of school bonds, the premium amounting to $10,059.30, making the rate 3.43.

—The Fourth Separate Company had a reception last evening at the armory, and the marksmen's badges were presented.

—Prof. Jackson gave a University Extension lecture Thursday night, his subject being "Keats and His Works."

New-Rochelle.

—The nomination papers of Justice Henry A. Wolff, who is an independent candidate for Justice of the Peace, were filed Thursday with the Town Clerk.

—The New-Rochelle basket ball team will play a match with the basket ball team of the New-York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb at the gymnasium April 1.

—Several members of Trinity Choral Society will sing at the Philharmonic Society concert at Carnegie Music Hall, New-York, April 10 and 11.

—An entertainment will be given Monday evening at Moulton Hall for the benefit of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

—The regular dance in the course instituted by the New-Rochelle Association will take place this evening at the gymnasium.

Westchester County.

—The Supervisors' committee appointed to investigate the charges of fraud against ex-Superintendent of the Poor Miles Adams examined only one witness yesterday, at White Plains, relative to the price offered, and then adjourned until April 4.

—County Treasurer Hoag's quarterly report shows receipts from all sources to have been $133,086.29; disbursements, $77,314.48; balance on hand, $55,771.81.

—The Democrats of the town of Scarsdale have renominated Chauncey T. Secor for Supervisor. He will have no opponent.

Sing Sing.

—The Board of Trade has appointed Frank L. Young, Stephen M. Sherwood, and Anthony B. Murray a committee to request the Village Board of Trustees to call a public meeting of taxpayers to discuss the subject of bonding the village for $150,000 to provide good roads.

—Milton C. Palmer accepted the appointment of Police Justice for this village for a term of three years and five months. He begins his duties at once.

—The Village Tax Collector has thus far received $26,789.61 of the taxes for 1896.

—The annual charter election for village officers took place Tuesday.

Jersey City.

—The Greenville Reformed Church recently elected the Rev. J. C. Allen of Pompton Plains to be its pastor. There was a prolonged struggle over the matter, and now Mr. Allen has notified the Trustees that owing to the opposition manifested he will not accept the call.

—The Board of Finance met in the vault of the City Clerk's Office yesterday and cremated $1,043,000 of canceled bonds. They had been paid, however, only on the Micawber principle of issuing other bonds in their place.

—The Trustees of Pilgrim Baptist Church have elected the Rev. H. C. Baum pastor. He will take charge of the church March 29.

ROYAL

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HERR JOHN MOST, ACTOR.

The Anarchist to Go on the Stage—To Produce "The Skinning of the Robber Knight."

John Most, the arch-Anarchist and would-be slayer of Kings, has resolved to renounce the work of spreading the doctrines of the followers of the red flag in his usual style, and to devote his energies as peacefully as possible to the drama.

Herr Most is the manager—business and stage manager—as well as principal actor and backer of the "Free Stage of New-York," started in emulation of the Théâtre Libre of Paris and the Freie Buehne of Berlin and Vienna. His troupe of twenty men and ten women consists of amateurs, but they possess many natural gifts and play with great vim.

The company will begin its public career in the Thalia Theatre on March 28, when it will present "The Skinning of the Robber Knight." This play, which has never yet been presented in the United States, is a parody on the old-fashioned dramas, especially those treating of the mediaeval age, and it created a sensation in Germany when first performed there, about twenty years ago. The play had a most successful run throughout the German-speaking countries. Its author is unknown, and for years the directors of different German theatres were suing one another, each claiming the sole ownership of the play.

"The Skinning of the Robber Knight" is in three acts, with prologue and epilogue.

After "The Skinning of the Robber Knight," Gerhard Hauptmann's "Weavers" and "Florian Geyer" will be performed. When first acted in Berlin, three months ago, the latter play led to uproarious demonstrations on the part of the Socialists, and to a riot.

Following these plays will come Sudermann's "Ehre," Sodom's "Ende," and Ibsen's "Pillars of Society."

In these five plays, Herr Most will act the principal parts. The engagement at the Thalia Theatre will close with a burlesque on "Faust" and a revival of "The Skinning of the Robber Knight." The company will then visit small cities and towns, engagements already having been made in many places.

In speaking of his plans, Herr Most said: "I have always had a passion for the stage, and when a boy my greatest wish was to become an actor. Even my bitterest enemies admit that I have talent for the stage, and the newspapers of this city, of Paterson, and of Chicago, which always poke fun at me on every occasion, had nothing but compliments for my acting. Furthermore, I believe in the drama as the most effective propaganda. And last but not least, it is a business venture."

"But why 'The Skinning of the Robber Knight?'"

"Well, you see, we have to make concessions to the public taste," said Herr Most. "The 'Weavers' did not come up to expectations as a drawing card last year, although I had some pretty good houses. Now I will try 'The Skinning of the Robber Knight.' Besides, it is most appropriate nowadays. Now that the Raines bill has been passed, every saloon keeper will feel like a skinned robber knight."

One of Herr Most's lieutenants hints that the Anarchist will play the robber knight himself.

CONTEST OVER F. M. SOMERS'S WILL.

On His Death He Left All His Property to Miss Violet Brown.

Testimony was heard yesterday by Surrogate Arnold in the contest over the will of the late Frederick Maxwell Somers. The hearing was adjourned to March 27.

Mr. Somers sailed for England in January, 1894, on the steamship City of New-York. When he arrived at Southampton, on Feb. 1, he was taken by Dr. Lloyd Parker, the physician of the steamship, to Dr. Bancroft's private hospital. Somers died the next day in the hospital, of pneumonia. Just before his death he made his will, which was witnessed by Sarah B. Hammond and Anna Parker, nurses in the hospital.

William J. Ritchie, formerly of New-York, was present. To him Somers gave in care $10,000 in bonds and other articles, which Ritchie deposited in bank. It was also understood that Somers's estate included $50,000 which he had received in the sale of Current Literature, of which he was editor and owner. Somers had known Ritchie in the Lotos Club in New-York.

In the will all of Somers's property was beueathed to Miss Violet Brown of St. Louis, a daughter of B. Gratz Brown, who was the Liberal Republican-Democratic candidate for Vice President of the United States on the ticket with Horace Greeley in 1872. The testator said he gave his property to Miss Brown because he had a deep affection for her. She was regarded as his fiancée.

The will is contested by Mr. Somers's mother, two sisters, and two half-sisters. The mother is now Mrs. Hannah Thirkettle.

Miss Brown was put on the stand. She said she had met Mr. Somers in San Francisco and had engaged to marry him. She had had constant correspondence with him by letter and cable.

A Concert by Young Performers.

A concert by the pupils of Gustav Levy last night drew an audience that occupied every seat in the large room devoted to chamber music in the Carnegie Music Hall and filled the gallery and aisles as well. The bouquets of roses and lilies brought by the parents and friends of the young players might have made a Calvé or a Melba jealous. The performances, on the whole, were very creditable, many of the pupils showing a degree of expression and an intelligence of rendering frequently absent in the work of players of far more mature experience and technical ability. In the first movement of Mendelssohn's concerto in G minor, in which she was accompanied on a second piano by Mr. Levy, Miss Jennie Jacobs gave evidence of finished execution as well as taste and delicacy of expression. Miss Flora Woog put unusual feeling for so young a player into a valse and nocturne of Chopin, and Miss Anna Warncke won an encore by her spirited rendering of a concerto in F minor of Herz, in which Mr. Levy accompanied her. Others who showed careful work and intelligent expression were Miss Bertha Mitchell in Schumann's Novelette, (E major,) Miss Dora Dickson in Moskowski's Airde ballet, and Miss Ruth Jacobs in Liszt's twelfth rhapsodie.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FREEDOM, N. J., March 20.—E. L. Thompson's general store, in which was the Post Office, and Nelson Hudgson's house, adjoining, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $4,200. A lamp in the store exploded.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 20.—The lime sheds of Perry Brothers and A. F. Crockett & Co. were burned, with their contents, this morning. Nine railroad cars were destroyed. The loss is $35,000.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 20.—A steam sawmill at Essex, built some years ago at an expense of $20,000, and formerly owned by Moses Knowlton, was burned to-day.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 20.—R. O. Parson's Lakeside Grist Mill, at Cazenovia, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $15,000.

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It is always clean, bright, and newsy—never sensational. There are pages of special features. Here are some of to-morrow's:

KNOLLWOOD GOLF CLUB

It is a country club as well, but golf is the chief amusement. Possesses one of the most beautiful locations in all Westchester County. It is not far from White Plains, and near the station of Elmsford. A well-equipped clubhouse. Willie Park laid out the eighteen-hole course.

IN THE PAPER FROM HOME

Names and incidents that enlivened a busy man's memory. Business forgotten when the mind went back to boyhood's days, with their pleasures and trials. A New-Englander who hasn't forgotten the good old times when he was young. When the snow was two feet deep.

THE ONLY GOOD INDIAN

Papagos are good Indians, 'tis said, without being dead. Prof. McGee's ethnologic investigations in the Southwest. An interesting people of great antiquity. Most intelligent and civilized of the Indians of the United States. A nation of runners. Capable of great feats of agility.

WHAT SHALL WE CALL IT?

Choosing appropriate names for villages, homes, or yachts. An informal club discussion. Old New-York names ought to be kept. Many American country houses are attractively called. Names of English estates and villas. Various stories and suggestions. Early English titles.

PAGE OF CUBAN HISTORY

Treatment of Americans by the Spanish in 1873. Has Spanish temper changed? Ruthless slaughter of prisoners by the authorities. Pathetic scenes. Dying men trampled under the hoofs of horses. An orgy of cruelty. Opportune arrival of a British warship.

AS OTHERS ONCE SAW US

Mrs. Trollope's description of Americans sixty-eight years ago. It was when Gen. Jackson was President of the United States. Our women as she saw them. The box at the theatre. Going to market. An old-fashioned Mississippi steamboat. A bad habit reproved. Walking in the snow.

HOW DOGS ARE TRAINED

Kindness will in the long run accomplish more than force. Some of the amusing and almost marvelous feats that are taught to canines. The kind of dog makes little difference. Their lessons should begin when they are six-months-old puppies. Lole Fuller's rival.

GERMAN FISH CULTURE

The introduction of American fish into other countries. What is the intensive method. What is being done in Prussia and Bavaria. Use of artificial food. The raising of trout and carp. A German Prince who spends $100,000 a year for meat to feed his fish.

IN UNDERGROUND RUSSIA

Terrible prison experiences of a suspect. The atrocious tyranny which prevails in the land of the Czar. Description of instruments of torture. Friends assisted this victim to escape. He is now in New-York, but under constant surveillance.

OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

Results of the Menage expedition to the Philippine Islands. Two young men who, after two years of work, have succeeded in obtaining a valuable collection for the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences. Rare birds, snakes, and fish. The largest ourang-outang ever captured.

ICELAND AND ICELANDERS

A glance at the social and domestic life of the people. "Fairest land the sun shines on." So say her patriotic sons and daughters. A land of poverty, piety, peace, and contentment. The principal towns and their commercial importance. How the Great Geyser looks.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

Will discuss the return of Theodore Thomas and the revival of interest in pure church music through the labors of the Musical Art Society. The dramatic and art departments will contain the usual interesting review of what has been going on in the respective fields.

THE BOOK REVIEWS

A new volume by the late Mr. Froude, the historian, dealing with the Council of Trent and comprising lectures delivered at Oxford, will be the subject of the first article on the book page. Greenland, early postal history, the Constitution of the United States and strikes are among the other subjects to be discussed. The page, as usual, will be entirely filled.

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Saturday
March 21-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

FAVOR BROAD RECIPROCITY

MANUFACTURERS EXPRESS A DESIRE TO HAVE MORE OPEN MARKETS.

A Number Declare Their Preference for a Policy of Absolute Free Trade—Others Intimate that Import Duties Are a Detriment—Europe Should Be Brought Under Reciprocal Relations—Answers to a Congressional Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Sub-Committee on Reciprocity of the Ways and Means Committee has begun to receive replies from manufacturers, merchants, and commercial bodies throughout the country upon the questions in its circular of March 4.

The replies by no means are so favorable to the reciprocity idea as its friends had expected. Many concerns by their answers seem to regard "reciprocity" as applicable to the whole world, while others, more explicit in their statements, declare their preference for open markets everywhere. Among the replies to the circular so far received are the following:

Reading Stove Works, Reading Penn.—Do not favor reciprocity. Strongly in favor of absolute free trade. Not only believe tariff on imports is wrong in so far as it interferes with trade, but that a tariff is a pernicious method of raising revenues.

A. B. Farquehar, York, Penn.—Favor general application of reciprocity abroad. It would not be so effective as the abrogation of duties.

Kunhardt & Co., New-York.—General effect of reciprocity treaties of 1890 was unfavorable to the trade of the United States. Favor application of equitable and, if possible, general reciprocity. Do not favor enactment of the general law authorizing the President to put such treaties into effect, with power to abrogate them at his discretion, since this would expose us to sudden changes, that are always detrimental to commerce. Have found Governmental interference, whether in the nature of subsidies to vessels or so-called reciprocity treaties of the type recently experienced, has been detrimental to legitimate business transactions. The export trade with our neighbors to the south, in our opinion, cannot be acquired by coercion or by political measures.

Rothschild Brothers & Co., New-York.—The present tariff is a fair one, and we believe it would be in direct opposition to the commercial interests of this country and the American people to inaugurate any agitation in the line of tariff revision, whether for higher or lower duties. We believe that it would thoroughly unsettle business, induce dissatisfaction among all classes, and militate against us abroad.

A. Bennett & Co., New-York City.—If it is true that by the application of reciprocity we escape duty, we favor it.

the W. R. Grace & Co., New-York.—Do not favor reciprocity.

Patterson, Ramsay & Co., Baltimore.—Reciprocity as a principle is a good one in its way, but we favor free trade much more heartily. Of course, while the latter cannot be obtained, reciprocal treaties are better than nothing.

Lawrence Johnson & Co., Philadelphia.—As a principle, we consider favoritism toward any one country contrary to general commercial interests, and reciprocity in this sense should only be undertaken by fair and equal treatment for our products, if competition with other nations cannot be obtained.

Sussdorf, Zaldo & Co., New-York.—Favor reciprocity.

Etowah Iron Company, Cartersville, Ga.—Owing to unfavorable tariff legislation in taking off import duty, we had to close our mines. We are disposed to favor reciprocity.

Tate, Muller & Co., Baltimore—We do not think that the reciprocity principle will do us any good, and we fear complications with good customers in our line if undue advantages are accorded to others.

Horace W. Calef, New-York—Believe reciprocity the only practicable thing.

J. M. Ceballos & Co., New-York—Reciprocity treaties were favorable to export trade, especially with Cuba.

De Butts & Daggett, Boston—Under our two former reciprocity treaties with Great Britain the fish business was in a most prosperous condition. Reciprocity would very much increase the export trade in fish.

Elbert & Garden, New-York—Strongly favor reciprocity in dealings with foreign nations, and especially with Europe, where our fields of operations have from year to year become more and more circumscribed.

William E. Peck & Co., New-York—Repeal of reciprocity laws was felt severely in trade with Cuba and Brazil. We are more and more convinced that what we want is not free trade, but fair trade, and this admission is made after having been for fifteen years an ardent free trader.

Smith, Hogg & Gardener, New-York—Reciprocity treaties heretofore existing have undoubtedly tended to the encouragement of American manufactures.

Charles A. Schieren & Co., New-York—Have no knowledge as to the principle of reciprocity affecting leather belting. Believe it wise to have as little tariff tinkering as possible.

S. L. Allen & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.—Favor reciprocity.

Link Belt Machinery Company, Chicago, Ill.—Reciprocal arrangements with Canada would be of advantage in our business.

The Elish Milling Company, Seymour, Ind.—Believe reciprocity to be the true solution of the whole tariff question. It is founded on common sense and justice to all and should meet all objections, both from the advocates of protection per se and those who favor free trade.

Atlas Tack Corporation, Boston, Mass.—Reciprocity was a great help to us.

Gould's Manufacturing Company, Seneca Falls, N. Y.—Know of nothing that had a tendency to stimulate business in this country like the commercial treaties arranged by Mr. Blaine.

Mineralized Rubber Company, New-York—While not agreeing with the political views of the statesman who inaugurated reciprocity, we believe it is one of the best things ever done for the American manufacturers.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company—Think reciprocity arrangements were favorable to the country.

Dean Brothers' Steam Pump Works, Indianapolis, Ind.—Believe a return to the protective tariff policy, combined with the extension of reciprocity treaties as instituted by Gen. Harrison's Administration, would in a few months make this the most prosperous Nation on the globe.

Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Penn.—Emphatically favor reciprocity and believe that a continuance of same with European and American nations will be of advantage to our manufacturers.

Chattanooga Plow Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Reciprocity, if made stable, would increase interest, and interest would increase trade. Manufacturers need encouragement to spend money in seeking new fields, and reciprocity is one way to do it. There are also other ways in which the Government should give aid.

B. W. Paine & Sons, Elmira, N. Y.—Reciprocity most decidedly.

Diamond Match Company, Providence, R. I.—We are not aware of any particularly beneficial effects derived from the reciprocity legislation of 1890 in our business.

American Multiple Fabric Company, Olneyville, R. I.—We believe the repeal of the reciprocity legislation of 1890 and the reduction of customs duties reduced the volume of our business fully 25 per cent.

Stillwell, Bierce & Smith-Vail Company, Dayton, Ohio.—We would be glad to see the reciprocity law re-enacted.

Norton Brothers, Chicago, Ill.—We are decidedly in favor of the application of reciprocity principles to future tariff legislation.

Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, Paterson, N. J.—We believe the reciprocity treaties were favorable to the export trade of the United States.

Detroit Steel and Spring Company, Detroit, Mich.—We are unqualifiedly in favor of reciprocity tween our Government and other countries.

Hartford City Glass Company, Hartford City, Ind.—We favor the application of reciprocity principles to future tariff legislation.

Mason & Hamlin Company, Boston.—We hardly favor reciprocity.

W. W. Kimball Company, Chicago.—Reciprocity was favorable to the United States, and should not have been repealed.

Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia.—We favor the application of reciprocity principles, and the enactment of a general law authorizing the President to negotiate reciprocity treaties with both European and American nations.

Passaic Rolling Mill Company, Paterson, N. J.—Reciprocity by all means.

Scoville Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, Conn.—Do not think reciprocity treaties with European nations would be likely to benefit us, but with American nations, which are not manufacturers, reciprocity treaties, which would induce them to receive our manufactured goods on more favorable terms than competing European goods, would undoubtedly result in the extension of our trade, and eventually enable us to secure a very strong foothold in such countries.

Arisonia Clock Company, New-York.—We decidedly favor reciprocity.

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.—Favor reciprocity.

The replies are not exactly of the nature expected by the committee. They show too much of a desire for a general reciprocity with all nations, a thing not contemplated by the reciprocity features of the McKinley bill.

GEN. ROSSER TALKS ON THE WAR.

Object of His Lecture Is to Help Build Southern Memorial Hall.

Confederate veterans in this city turned out in a body last night to hear Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, who commanded the celebrated Washington Light Artillery of Louisiana in the war of the rebellion, lecture in Chickering Hall on the career of the Army of Northern Virginia and his personal recollections.

When Horace F. Smith, Gen. Rosser's manager, wrote to the New-York Confederate veterans asking them if they would like to hear the General, the reply was: "Certainly; he's the man who made us work like steam engines." The reception last night was enthusiastic. He was aided in his graphic descriptions by stereopticon views.

The principal object of the lecture, which is to be given throughout the South, is to awaken interest in the project for building a memorial hall for the preservation of Confederate relics. Charles Broadway Rouss, who has given $100,000 toward the project, was an interested auditor last night. The hall is to be known as Battle Abbey, and will be erected in one of the larger Southern cities. More than $100,000 has already been raised in the South for the building. The total cost will be about $1,000,000.

LOCAL NOMINATIONS AT PELHAM.

Democrats and Republicans Put Candidates in the Field.

PELHAM, N. Y., March 20.—The Republicans of the town of Pelham made the following nominations Thursday evening: Supervisor—J. M. Shinn; Town Clerk—John Case; Tax Collector—W. J. Evert; Assessors—E. A. Schwartz and Vincent Barker; Justices of the Peace—John R. Beecroft, Jabish Holmes, J. T. Carbach, and Charles Barker, Jr.

The Democrats have made the following nominations: Supervisor—Henry G. K. Heath; Town Clerk—James W. Caffrey; Receiver of Taxes—John T. Logan; Justices of the Peace—Elbert C. Roosevelt, Robert J. Beuch, William A. McGalliard, and James W. Penny; Assessors—Daniel J. Kennedy and Jacob Heiser; Overseers of the Poor—Marion J. Pearson and James Morgan.

NO LICENSE FOR CHU FONG.

The Proprietor of a Chinese Theatre Found Guilty of Sabbath Breaking.

Chu Fong, the proprietor and manager of the Chinese theatre, at 3 and 5 Doyers Street, was found guilty yesterday, in Part IV. of the General Sessions Court, of the charge of Sabbath breaking. He was remanded until next Wednesday for sentence, and was admitted to bail in $1,000.

Chu Fong was arrested on July 14, 1895, for giving an immoral performance at the Chinese theatre. Chu Fong's license for his theatre became void by his conviction, and when he knew of the result of his case he appeared at the Mayor's office for a new license. The Mayor was absent in Philadelphia, and Chief Clerk Burrows declined to issue a new license.

BOARD SEEKS MORE POWER

THREE POLICE COMMISSIONERS WOULD CURTAIL CONLIN'S RULE.

This Is the Outcome of the Difficulty in Promoting Brooks and McCullagh to Inspectorships—It Is Proposed to Amend the Law So that the Board May Control Such Matters and Details and Transfers.

The dissensions among the members of the Police Board because of the inability of Commissioners Roosevelt, Andrews, and Grant to promote Acting Inspectors Brooks and McCullagh to Inspectorships in consequence of the opposition of Commissioner Parker and Chief Conlin have reached a straining point, and yesterday the three Commissioners drafted amendments to the laws regulating the department, which, if passed, will give to them power to make the promotions. A bill embodying the amendments will be introduced at Albany.

The proposed amendments authorize a majority of the board to exercise absolute control over all promotions and details to duty in the department and reduce the Chief to a mere subordinate, whose business will be to carry out the orders of his superiors without regard for his own preferences, and will make the opposition of one Commissioner to any project for the management of the force of no avail. The amendments will make the board the actual executive as well as administrative head of the force, and will insure the speedy promotion of Brooks and McCullagh.

Commissioner Parker did not attend the board meeting yesterday, and the three other Commissioners got along without friction. Major Kipp read the opinion of Acting Corporation Counsel Dean relative to the powers of the Chief to make promotions, transfers, and assignments.

"I called the attention of the Legislature to the obvious impropriety of the bi-partisan law in giving the details and assignments to duty to the Chief, and at the same time making it necessary to call in the Chief if there is a division on the question of promotion," said President Roosevelt. "The majority of the Commissioners can appoint and dismiss, but it takes four Commissioners to promote. The board last year was a unit against the bi-partisan bill. The majority of the board should have power to promote."

It was agreed that a majority of the board should have power to promote, and should also have power to make appointments, dismissals, transfers, and details.

"The board," said President Roosevelt, "will do its best, whether under the present law or any law. It feels, however, that it should give the Legislature a chance to make the law good. The board protested strongly against the bi-partisan bill for reasons which now operate to make it disadvantageous. We will do pretty well, however, under any law.

"Such power as has been given to the Chief should not have been vested in him. I want to say now that while in Albany I made arrangements for the introduction in the Assembly of a bill which will take this power away from the Chief. The Chief has the right to transfer men, but the assignment of Roundsmen should be left with the board."

"It is unjust," said Commissioner Andrews, "that a minority of the board should have power to blockade business. A clause has been put in the Bipartisan bill to make it mandatory for the Chief to make some sort of recommendation when there is a difference of opinion in the board. The board was opposed to the Bipartisan bill when it was passed, and we must put ourselves on record as being opposed to the present system. The division of power between the board and the Chief is detrimental to the efficiency of the department. The Commissioners have the power to appoint patrolmen; the Chief has the power to detail patrolmen as Roundsmen, and then the board has to pick the Sergeants and Captains from the Roundsmen that the Chief has made, and in the selection of whom the Commissioners have had no voice. That is bad. We should have all the power of making details and assignments, with a view to promotions."

President Roosevelt moved to redistrict the city into five inspection districts, as Chief Conlin has been preparing to do himself. Acting Corporation Counsel Dean had stated that the Chief alone had the power, under the law authorizing him to detail officers for duty, and Roosevelt wanted to forestall him before he had fixed boundaries and assigned acting Captains, but Commissioners Andrews and Grant advised delay until they had obtained authority to promote Acting Inspectors Brooks and McCullagh.

Acting upon a resolution adopted at the meeting, Commissioner Andrews drafted amendments to the present law, by which the following clauses shall be repealed:

The Chief shall assign to duty the members of the uniformed force, and shall have the power to change such assignments from time to time, whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the service may require such change. He shall report all changes or assignments of officers.

In place of the foregoing, the following amendments are substituted:

All details, transfers, and assignments to duty of members of the police force shall be made by the Board of Police, but the board may delegate to the Chief of Police, under rules and regulations to be established by the board, the power to detail, transfer, or assign to duty police officers.

No promotion shall be made, except by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Board of Police Commissioners.

The board is also authorized by the proposed change to appoint Sergeants from Detective Sergeants. The amendments were sent to Albany last night.

President Roosevelt yesterday explained to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES the reasons why he has asked the Legislature for 800 additional policemen.

"Relative to population," he said, "we now have about 15 per cent. fewer policemen than in 1876, and yet the area and wealth of the city have increased altogether out of proportion even to population. To get the 800 extra men will not put us on a level with any other city of the same size in the world.

"It is the very minimum that we ought to have, and even when we get it our police force will be far smaller, relatively, than the force of Berlin or London, or any other great city. Out of our already insufficient force we have had to drain men to police the 14,000 acres annexed last year, and in this annexed district there are sixty miles of street which at any one time are covered by only twenty policemen. The law provided, in 1876, for the appointment of 100 extra policemen every year, but, as a matter of fact, the extra men so provided have only been about seventy per year, so that from this cause alone the force is 600 short of what it was intended that it should be."

THREE VESSELS THAT WENT ASHORE.

The Johan Sverdrup, the Glenmorag, and the Water Witch in Trouble.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 20.—A dispatch from Puerto Rico states that the Norwegian steamer Johan Sverdrup, Capt. Monsen, from this port for Puerto Rico, is ashore on that island, and will prove a total loss. The Sverdrup is of 500 tons gross, was built in 1880, at West Hartlepool, and was owned by P. G. Halvorsen.

The steamer had on board a cargo of fish shipped by Halifax firms, and was bound for several Puerto Rico ports.

ASTORIA, Oregon, March 20.—News reached here this morning that the British ship Glenmorag went ashore in a fog on the Washington coast, eighteen miles north of Columbia River, yesterday afternoon. Two of the crew were killed while leaving the vessel. The ship will be a total loss. She was from Callao for Portland, in ballast.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 20.—The brig Water Witch of Boston, Capt. Johnson, from Port au Prince, Haiti, Feb. 3, for Boston, with 250 tons of logwood, was wrecked on Sachusett Point last night. The crew landed at Sachusett. The vessel was valued at $7,000, and the cargo at $8,000.

The Captain mistook Seaconnet Light for Gay Head Light, and went ashore on the east side of the point, near the Shelf. The vessel went to pieces almost immediately, and the crew swam ashore.

A VERDICT FOR THE CITY.

C. M. King's Suit for Damages from a Fall into an Excavation.

A jury in the Supreme Court, before Justice Sedgwick, rendered a verdict yesterday for the city in the suit of Charles M. King for $50,000 damages for injuries received on Oct. 15, 1890.

Mr. King fell into an excavation made by Jeremiah C. Lyon for a building at 15 Waverley Place, at 11:30 P. M. on the date mentioned, while on his way home. He said he was dazzled by the bright lights from a flat adjoining the excavation. As he turned from the light, King said, he walked into the excavation. He fell ten feet. The bones of his left ankle were shattered, and his left leg is now four inches shorter than his right leg.

King sued Lyons twice. In the first trial there was a disagreement. On the second trial there was a verdict for Lyons.

In the third trial of the case, against the city, eighteen witnesses were produced to show that the city was liable in not protecting pedestrians against the excavation. The city brought witnesses to show that the excavation was properly guarded, and the jury decided against King.

Mr. King's counsel will make a motion for a new trial.

A NEW-YORK SALESMAN MISSING.

Adolf Commins Disappeared from a Milwaukee Hotel Feb. 27.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 20.—The police have received a letter from M. Cooper, a wholesale dealer in women's apparel, New-York, asking them to locate Adolf Commins, one of his salesmen, who disappeared from the Hotel Pfister, in this city, Feb. 27, and has not been heard of since. Commins arrived in Milwaukee about Feb. 24, and registered at the Pfister.

He spent the next three days among the trade in Milwaukee, and then disappeared, leaving his trunk and samples behind. It is thought he may have been the man who was found murdered in the lake at Chicago two weeks ago.

Adolf Commins was a traveling salesman for Michael Cooper, 139-41 Spring Street. Mr. Cooper said yesterday that he had the greatest confidence in Commins, and believed that he had been foully dealt with. His accounts are perfectly straight. Commins's wife and two young children live at 117 Second Avenue.

PEACHES $12 A DOZEN

FRESH STRAWBERRIES IN MARKET SELLING AT 50 CENTS A QUART.

Hothouse Fruits That May Be Purchased at High Prices Nearly the Year Round—Method by Which Choice Early Berries Are Sent to Northern Markets from South Atlantic States—Local Fruits Considered the Best.

Those who enjoy eating peaches will be pleased to know that in a few weeks they will be able to purchase them at $1.25 each, or $12 a dozen. Those who are willing to satisfy a longing for fresh fruits with something less expensive than hothouse peaches will also be pleased to learn that the strawberry season is almost at hand, and that even now many strawberries are coming to market from Florida and may be purchased at prices ranging from 20 to 50 cents a quart, according to quality.

The usual retail price for good quality Florida berries yesterday was about 35 or 40 cents a quart. A strange fact about strawberries is that while Florida berries were selling at the prices named, hothouse strawberries were being sold at $1.25 a "cup"—a cup is a third of a quart. There were sold in this city yesterday about ten quarts of hothouse berries at this price of $3.75 a quart, wholesale, while side by side were sold Florida berries at from 20 to 35 cents a quart, wholesale.

Few fruits can be as generally found in the market as strawberries. During about nine months of the year it is possible to buy them from some source. After the Summer trade has closed the berries do not appear until about the middle of December, when those grown in hothouses first reach the market. Almost any price is paid for these—$9 a quart not being considered uncommon.

The earliest source of out-door grown berries is California, but very few come to New-York, and those that do are almost as high in price as the hothouse berries. By the early part of February Florida begins to send strawberries to this market. These first Florida berries sell for $1 a quart, and from that time the price gets gradually lower. The Florida season is about at its best now. In a very few weeks the first of the Charleston crop will reach the market, and from that point the centre of the shipping district moves steadily up the coast, Norfolk is a great shipping point for strawberries during April, and soon after that time New-Jersey begins to send its carloads of ripe red berries.

According to one commission dealer in this fruit, the best strawberries that New-Yorkers get come from right down on Staten Island. The berry season is prolonged into July by shipments from what is called in the trade the "up-river" district, and, finally, by drawing on Central New-York, the last coming from Oswego about the middle of July. After those there are a few scattering boxes and some grown with special care, so that the season is extended a week or two into August. Then the strawberry retires from public view until December.

The present trade is almost entirely with Florida. When this industry was first commenced, the berries were shipped in refrigerator cars, but this method did not prove satisfactory, and the perishable freight is now shipped in separate refrigerators, each of which will hold two thirty-two-box crates. Between and on top of the crates ice is packed, and each refrigerator with its two crates is taken to the commission dealer to whom the berries are consigned. These refrigerators are all owned by the Manufacturing and Transportation Refrigerator Company of Stark, Fla., and all the New-York dealers in Florida berries own stock in this company, as only stockholders are allowed to use the refrigerators.

These Florida strawberries, it is said, are not generally grown on large plantations, but are raised in almost all cases on farms of a few acres. A large proportion of the shippers are negroes, who grow the fruit on a half acre or so. The chief shipping points in Florida for the berries are Independence, Lakeland, Plant City, Galloway, and Stark.

A peculiar feature of the strawberry business at this time of year, according to one retail dealer, is that a cold snap does not, as a rule, raise the price, but usually lowers it. This, it was explained, is because people do not think of wanting strawberries in cold weather. When the sun shines as it did yesterday, the taste for strawberries seems to awaken, and the price of this scarce fruit goes up in consequence. Strawberries are sold at this season for just as much as can be gotten for them, depending entirely on the demand.

This time of the year is about the dullest for the fruit sellers. There are not many kinds that reach the city in any quantity, and in those that do trading is light. There are a few good pears on the market. These come from California, and retail at about a dollar a dozen.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The President has approved the sentence of dismissal in the cases of Medical Director Edward Kershner, United States Navy, convicted of giving false testimony. The dismissal dates from March 17. Secretary Herbert declines to make public the President's indorsement of the findings or to give any information about the case.

BROADWAY ROAD EXTENSIONS.

Permit from the Aldermen Without Transfer Conditions—Proposed Tax on Out-of-Town Wagons.

A request was received from the Park Board at the meeting of the Aldermen yesterday asking permission to let contracts for repairs to the Speedway, without public advertisement, to the amount of $150,000. This was laid over for a week.

A. L. and J. J. Reynolds of 368 Greenwich Street made a request that a tax be imposed on all wagons from other cities delivering goods in this city, on the ground that New-York wagons were taxed in Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, West Hoboken, and Union. This request went to the Committee on Markets.

The Committee on Railroads presented two reports on the subject of granting extensions to the Metropolitan Railway Company from Broome Street and Broadway through Broome to Greene Street, from Broadway through Third and Fourth Streets to Wooster Street, and through Cortlandt Street from Broadway to West Street.

The majority report favored the granting of the extensions without any conditions. The minority report favored granting the extensions on condition that the Board of Aldermen reserve the right to order the company to issue transfers over all the connecting lines. This condition was contained in the original report of the committee, made some time ago, but it met with the objection of the railroad company and was referred back to the committee.

The minority report set forth that if the conditions were not imposed the board would lose forever the power to compel transfers being issued. The majority report contended that the conditions were not fair to the company, for they might be held over the company as a club in the future. The majority report was adopted finally by a vote of 25 to 3.

Alderman Marshall (Rep.) introduced a resolution imposing a fine of $10 on any one sweeping the sidewalks after 8 o'clock in the morning between the months of March and August. This was referred to the Law Committee.

Alderman Parker offered a resolution prohibiting vans, trucks, and express wagons from using Fifth Avenue for traffic save for one block, and that the block nearest their destination. This was also referred to the Law Committee.

The board adjourned until next Thursday, so as to give the Republican members full opportunity to attend the Republican State Convention next Tuesday.

"Gold Brick" Swindler Pleads Guilty.

C. M. Norton, the "gold brick" swindler who was arrested Tuesday while engaged in a scheme to swindle George P. Campbell of England out of $17,000, pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny before Judge Newburger in Part I., General Sessions, yesterday, and was remanded for sentence.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"With Weird Weapons,"

A STORY OF THE NEW SCIENCE,

BY DUFFIELD OSBORNE,

author of "The Spell of Ashtaroth,"

WILL BEGIN MONDAY, MARCH 23.

March,
24—"With Weird Weapons," by Duffield Osborne.
25—"With Weird Weapons," by Duffield Osborne.
26—"The Bull-Fighter's Secret," by Mary Lovell Cameron.
27—"The Bull-Fighter's Secret," by Mary Lovell Cameron.
28—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
30—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
31—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker (begins.)

AGAINST CAPT. STRAUSS

HIS DISMISSAL FROM THE POLICE FORCE SUSTAINED.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court Decides Against His Reinstatement—The Case to be Taken to the Court of Appeals—Questions of Perjury Raised in Relation to Alteration in a Police Station Blotter.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down an opinion affirming the decision of the Board of Police Commissioners in dismissing Capt. William Strauss from the police force on Nov. 22, 1895.

Capt. Strauss sought to be reinstated on the grounds that the testimony of Hammond, the then Acting Roundsman of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, at the trial before the Police Commissioners was of no value because he acknowledged that he had committed perjury. The Justices say in their decision that Capt. Strauss's evidence in his defense was almost as inconsistent as that of Hammond in certain points.

Capt. Strauss was dismissed from the police force on the grounds that he made a mistake in sending out a squad of men to escort the paraders of the Cherokee Club on the date in question, in order to prevent them from violating the law against discharging fireworks in the public streets. It was alleged in the complaint that the Captain should have sent the men no further north than Seventy-ninth Street, which marked the end of his precinct. It was also alleged that in order to cover up his mistake Capt. Strauss ordered Acting Sergt. Hammond to make an erasure and alteration in the station "blotter," and that he brought a false charge against Roundsman John Buckley, who had commanded the squad, and endeavored to throw the responsibility of the mistake upon the latter.

The opinion in the case was written by Justice Barrett. Referring to Acting Sergt. Hammond's admissions of perjury, the opinion says:

That the latter [Hammond] has perjured himself there can be no doubt. On the trial of Buckley he testified in the relator's behalf, and swore that he himself ordered the men to go to Seventy-ninth Street, and made the entry accordingly, that he did not make the erasure under anybody's directions, but because of his own mistake, and that the correction was made before the men left the station house.

On the present trial the witness, after some evasion and attempt to reconcile his different statements, admitted the falsity of his former testimony, and said that it was given to shield the relator, and at his instigation.

There are nearly as many discrepancies in the testimony of Capt. Strauss himself.

On the Buckley trial he swore first, that he had no conversation with Buckley on the night of Sept. 2, and then that he had one, but merely about certain pay rolls. On his own trial he had another access of memory, and recollected the whole of the conversation, admitting Buckley's strenuous assertions.

On the Buckley trial he swore that Buckley, when asked why he went to Eighty-sixth Street, said it was because the Sergeant [Hammond] so ordered him. On his own trial he admits that Buckley said it was because the relator himself so ordered him.

There are also discrepancies in his testimony about the erasure. At one time the Captain testified that he had looked at the entry, and found it all right. This, it is said, involved him in a dilemma, for he should have noticed the erasure if it had been made. If it had not been made, then some one "committed the absurdity of grading the entry, and then replacing it."

The testimony of some of the patrolmen who went with Buckley, that they were ordered to Eighty-sixth Street, is regarded as very important corroboration of Hammond's testimony.

Capt. Strauss will appeal from the decision and bring the case to the Court of Appeals.

RICHARD SKEUSE'S PECULIAR INJURY.

His Horse Reared and Came Down on Top of His Master's Head.

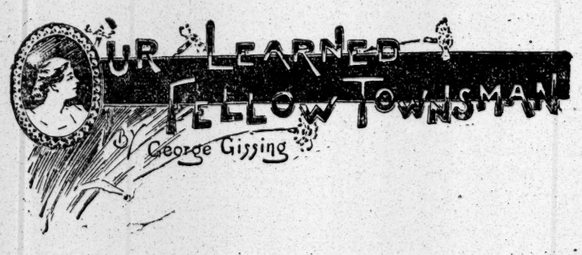
FLUSHING, L. I., March 20.—Richard Skeuse of Warren Street attended an auction sale at Jamaica yesterday morning. Just before starting for home, while he stood holding his horse by the head, somebody accidentally struck it. The horse reared high in the air and struck at Mr. Skeuse with its fore feet.

One iron-shod hoof came down squarely on top of Mr. Skeuse's head with terrible force. He was half stunned, and fell. Blood trickled from his mouth, nose, and ears.

As Mr. Skeuse fell he released his hold on the bridle, and the frightened horse ran into a refreshment counter, where it destroyed 300 sandwiches, a keg of beer, and a lot of dishes before being captured. Mr. Skeuse was removed to his home and placed in charge of Dr. J. B. Story, being seriously hurt.

"Jack and the Beanstalk."

Klaw & Erlanger are arranging for the production here of Barnet's burlesque, "The Strange Adventures of Jack and the Beanstalk." They have signed a contract with Canary and Lederer calling for its production at the Casino next November, and they have engaged Donnelly and Girard to play the two leading comedy parts. Mr. Donnelly will be Old King Cole, and Mr. Girard Sinbad the sailor.



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SYNOPSIS.

"Our learned fellow-townsman" is the title given to Percy Marfleet by the local newspaper of the little English town in which he lives. He has been educated at Cambridge, comes back from the university, and settles down in the place of his birth to continue certain historical studies which give him a leading position in the minds of his fellow-townsmen. These studies he keeps up for several years, and he makes copious notes for a historical work of importance, but after he reaches his thirtieth year he gradually drops his work, although he conceals this fact from his friends. He becomes a prominent figure in all local literary and social matters. He gradually lives out his small patrimony, and at thirty-eight finds himself almost at the end of his financial resources. Meanwhile he has become interested in Eveline Cloud, the daughter of a local political magnate, and an heiress. She is similarly situated—has been educated at Girton, and leads in all charitable and religious organizations. Their friends observe their mutual interests and intimacy, but the possibility of a marriage seems remote to Marfleet, in view of his failing fortunes. Miss Cloud one day casually suggests that he write out some of his historical work in the shape of articles for the periodicals. He is taken with the idea, devotes several weeks to one, and sends it to a leading magazine. He tells Miss Cloud, who is delighted. She goes away for a long visit, and just before her return Marfleet receives back his article, which had been rejected. He is greatly discouraged, and forms a resolve.

PART II.

While he still had a little money left he would go to London, and there, as a literary man at any one's disposal, face the struggle for existence.

No need to make known his intention to the old friends. His departure should be explained as a temporary removal to London for purposes of study. In a month or so he could write that circumstances obliged him to stay in town for an indefinite period; his library should be sent up as if for use, but really for sale, and the house there would be no difficulty in letting for some £50 a year—just enough, if the worst came to the worst, to save him from destitution. Of course he must break the habits and the connections of a lifetime; unless he were so fortunate as to establish himself in a decent literary career, of which he had painfully little hope. The probability was that he would come to be thankful for hack work at the British Museum, such as he himself had occasionally employed a poor devil to do, ere yet the day of evil dawned on his life.

The resolve taken, he bore up manfully. All he had to do before actually leaving the town was to go through his papers, destroying and packing, and meanwhile to wear the accustomed face. Not a soul suspected him. He even took the chair at the annual meeting of the Literary Society, and made a speech which was considered brilliant. Not the faintest hint that he might be obliged to sever his connection with this and other local organizations. Two days later "our learned fellow-townsman" was reported as usual in the borough press with wonted encomium, and Marfleet smiled dolefully as he glanced at the familiar column.

He knew the day of Miss Cloud's return; the day before would see his departure. To meet her and answer questions about his historical essay was a humiliation he could not endure. Doubtless she had mentioned the matter to other people, and this disaster alone would have been all but sufficient to drive him into exile. How foolish to have spoken of his attempt! But it was all one now. On the last day he sat, hour after hour, in his study, totally unoccupied, his mind a miserable blank; he sat till late at night, and on going to bed had but snatches of unrefreshing sleep. Early next morning, when only the humbler classes of the townsfolk were about, a cab conveyed him to the station. His servants understood that he would be away for two or three weeks—nothing more. When the moment came for breaking up the establishment, he must rely upon his sister, or her husband, resident a few miles out of town, to transact the necessary business for him. Before midday he arrived in London, and went first of all to a hotel where he was known; but before nightfall he had searched for and settled upon a lodging—modest, as befitted his humble prospects. The address, however, was not such as would excite surprise when communicated to his friends.

Oddly enough, the next day brought him an access of cheerful, even sanguine, spirits. Though late in December, the weather was remarkably bright; he walked about the streets with a revival of bodily vigor, and saw his position from quite a changed point of view. After all, was not this supposed calamity the very best thing that could have befallen him? Down yonder he was merely rusting, sinking into premature old age; here, "in streaming London's central roar," his energies would rise to the demand upon them. Pooh! as if such a man as he could not make a place for himself in literary life! There were at least two or three old college friends with whom he might renew intimacy—men pretty well to the front in various callings, and, more likely than not, able to be of use to him. He had done most unwisely in neglecting those early acquaintances. Nay—he saw it now—he ought never to have made his home in that dull little country town, where ignorant flattery and facile triumphs fostered all the weaknesses of his temperament. Heaven be thanked, he was not yet forty, and his resources would last till he had got an independent footing. Ho, ho! How many a poor devil would be glad to exchange positions with him!

This mood lasted for about a week; a long time, considering that Marfleet lived alone in lodgings, and permitted his landlady to supply him with meals. But he was sustained by the renewal of acquaintances with two of those old friends of his, who really seemed quite glad to meet him again, and asked him to dinner, and talked as men do whom the world has provided with store of goods. To these men he by no means revealed the truth, but fell into their complacent tone, and spoke for the most part as if all were well with him. The second week saw him meditative, and inclined to solitude—which he had so little difficulty in securing. He now reproved himself for having struck a false note with his genial friends; it would be doubly hard to ask their advice or assistance. The weather, too, had turned to normal wretchedness, and his rooms were cold, dark, depressing. He began to suffer from indigestion, the natural result of his landlady's meals. Then a bilious headache and a severe catarrh simultaneously seized upon him; he could not go out, and just as little could think of inviting any one to come and see him in his dreary durance.

Recovered from these transitory ills, he saw the solid features of his situation in a gloomier light than ever. It was folly to postpone the decisive step; he must dismiss his servants, sell his library, let the dear old home as soon as possible. He tried to write the fateful letter, but his hand dropped. There came a moment when, as he sat by the alien fireside, bitter thoughts were too much for him, and his eyes filled with despairing tears.

Percy Marfleet lived thus for a month. Day by day home sickness ate into his

His Smiling, Honest Housekeeper.

heart, day by day the great, roaring, fog-choked city crushed his soul and became unutterably hateful. In imagination he visited the beloved house, sat in his library, walked about his garden; heard the voices of companionable men and women, above all the voice of Eveline Cloud; took the chair at the library institute, listened to friendly proposals that he should stand for this or that ward at the next municipal elections. What a Christmas he had passed! And how delightful it always was—the Christmas of old times! And so it came to pass that, on a day, he found himself at the railway station; in one hand a traveling bag, clasped in the other a ticket for his native town. Why he was going back, he knew not; enough that he was booked and would see his home again this very night.

He reached it at 9 o'clock. He rang a merry peal at the front door, and, when the door opened, had much ado not to embrace his honest, smiling housekeeper.

"No, no, Mrs. Robinson; it's all right. I didn't send notice—had to come unexpectedly. And how are you, eh? Cold night—ah, but how good the air tastes! Fire in the study, is there? Splendid! Something to eat—hungry—ha, ha, ha!"

Mrs. Robinson felt a strange suspicion. She had never known her master to exceed becoming limits in the matter of strong drink, but, really—. And he had such an unaccountable look, dark eyes, sunken cheeks, utterly unlike himself. At his supper, too, he drank a great deal of bottled beer; after it he called joyously for whisky. And there he sat until long after midnight singing to himself snatches of old songs.

The next morning—it was frosty and bright—he went forth, walked through the town, and greeted cheerily such friends as he chanced to encounter. As though bent on a country walk, he crossed the bridge, and crossed at his usual brisk pace through the suburb of mean little houses; from the highway beyond he struck into a field path, and, by way of a great semi-circle, drew toward the point he had in mind, which he might have reached in a quarter of the time by starting on another route. He was going to call upon Miss Cloud. With what purpose he did not try to make clear to himself; he meant to see Eveline; that was the immediate necessity of a life which had lost all conscious self-direction.

Mr. Cloud's residence, built but a few years ago, stood among a young plantation, and at this time of the year had a chilly aspect. As he walked up the shrub-bordered drive, Marfleet felt a misgiving, and when his hand was on the bell he asked himself abruptly why he had come; but the speedy opening of the door gave him no time to answer the question. Miss Cloud, as he knew, was at present living alone, unless there happened to be some female relative in the house, for her father had gone to London again after the Parliamentary recess. As a matter of course, he was straightway led to the drawing room, and in a moment Eveline joined him.

"How delightful, Mr. Marfleet! I was just wishing I could see you, but had no idea you were back again. Will you come into the library? There's a bit of crabbed old law Latin I can't understand at all—"

For some time Eveline had been

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

EXTREME DULLNESS ACCOMPANIED BY IRREGULARITY IN PRICES.

The Free Silver-Protectionist Combination Received with Indifference—Tobacco and Pacific Mail the Only Active Stocks—Liquidation Induced by the Narrowness of the Market—The Bond Market Continues Dull and Soft.

FRIDAY—P. M.

The stock market to-day was extremely dull and prices were irregular. The talked-of coalition between the free-silver advocates and protectionists had little influence principally because it was recognized that such a combination would mean the disruption and defeat of the Republican Party. There was an entire absence of influential news.

Only two stocks were distinctly strong—American Tobacco, and Pacific Mail. The former gained 1⅝ and the latter 2 points. There was talk of a conference of Tobacco men in St. Louis with the object of ending the present trade war. No reason whatever was given for the advance in Pacific Mail. The international specialties were heavy, notably Louisville and Nashville, which sold down to 50¼ and closed at 50⅜, a net loss of ½. The Grangers all lost small fractions, and the general list showed corresponding irregularity.

The narrowness of the market and its tendency to sag has induced considerable liquidation by small holders. Thus far the bear leaders have not been aggressive because of the difficulty of operating in a dull market. Furthermore, the selling of long stock has not reached the urgent stage, and the existing moderate short interest has been sufficient to absorb the stocks offered. The bond market continues dull and soft.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $86,835,202; balances, $4,709,503; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $738,720.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 13-16 per cent. for both short and three-months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¼@68¾c. There were sales of 25,000 ounces at 68¼@68⅝c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54⅝@55⅝c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 3-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,065,510
Exports for same period	13,069,041
Net imports	$3,996,469
Net exports to date, 1895	18,132,073
Net exports to date, 1894	5,081,902
Net exports to date, 1893	28,928,997

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88½ for cable transfers, and $4.85⅞ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅞ and 95⅝@95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par discount. Boston—@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 22c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50@25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and lower. The principal declines were as follows, there being no advances worth noting:

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s, t. r.	1
Flint & P. M. 5s	2
Missouri, Kansas & T. of T. 5s	1
Northern Pacific 3d c.	1½
Peoria & Eastern inc	1
St. Louis & San Francisco cn. 6s	1
St. Louis & San Francisco con. 4s	2
Ulster & Delaware con. 5s	2¾

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ⅛, and do, coupon, ¼. The sales were $2,000 currency 6s, 1897, at 103½; $17,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116¾@116¾@116⅞, and $1,000 5s, coupon, at 113. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	.95	
4s, r., 1907	108¾	108¾
4s, c., 1907	111½	111½
4s, r., 1925	116⅝	116⅝
4s, c., 1925	116⅝	116¾
5s, c., 1904	113	113¾
5s, r., 1904	113	113⅝
Currency 6s, 1897	107	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1836	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State bonds, $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 61½, and $1,000 Alabama, Class A, at 107¾.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
Commerce	199
Continental	130
Fourth National	180
Gallatin National	290
Hanover	310
Importers & Traders'	535
Irving	137½
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	680
Manhattan	200
Market & Fulton	200
National Union	190
New-Amsterdam	190
New-York	230
New-York National Exchange	110
Ninth National	115
Phenix	108
Seaboard National	167
Shoe & Leather	95
Southern National	105
State of New-York	108
Third National	105
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, March 13:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Cotton Oil	16½	15¼	15½	— ⅜
Cotton Oil pf	64	62¼	62¼	— 1½
Sugar	117¾	*114¼	115¾	+1⅞
Tobacco	84	80½	83¾	+1½
Atchison	16⅛	14⅝	15⅛	— ⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	17¾	16	16¾	+ ¾
Chicago Gas	66½	64½	65	— 1½
Northwestern	103½	102¾	103	— ½
Burlington	77¾	75¾	76⅛	— 1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	37¾	35⅜	35½	— 1¼
St. Paul	77¾	76¼	76⅝	— ⅝
Rock Island	71¾	69⅝	70⅜	— 1⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	29	26¾	26¾	— 2⅛
Consol. Gas	153½	148	149¾	— 4¾
Delaware & Hudson	127½	126¼	127	+ ⅞
Lackawanna	160⅞	160⅛	160¼	— 1¼
Denver pf	66½	64	65	— 1¼
Whisky	19⅛	17¼	17⅜	— 1¾
Erie	15½	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅝
Erie 1st pf	41¾	38¾	39	— ⅛
General Electric	37¾	35⅝	36	— 1¾
Laclede Gas	29½	27½	28¼	+ ⅞
Louisville & Nashville	58	50¼	50¾	— 2
Manhattan	104¾	103	103⅝	— 2¼
Missouri Pacific	24	22¾	23	— ⅝
Mo., Kan. & T. pf	28⅝	26⅝	26¾	— 1⅞
New-Jersey Central	106⅞	105	105½	— ⅛
Susquehanna pf	26	23	24	— 2½
Northern Pacific	3	1½	1⅝	— 2½
Northern Pacific pf	15	11½	11⅝	— 3⅞
Phil. & Read. 1st in. pd.	27½	25½	27½	+ 1½
Southern pf	30⅜	28½	28⅝	— 1⅞
Tennessee C. & I.	30⅜	25⅞	26⅛	— 4¼
Union Pacific	7⅞	6⅜	6¼	— 1
Leather pf	63½	60¼	60¾	— ⅜
Rubber	27½	25½	25¾	— 2
Wabash pf	18⅛	16¾	16¾	— 1½
Western Union	85¾	*83¼	83⅝	— 2
Wheel. & L. E.	10¾	8¾	9⅝	— 1⅛
Wheel. & L. E. pf	36½	31¾	32	— 6¼

* Ex dividend. + Advance. — Decline.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	148	148	..	148	150	5
American Cotton Oil	15¾	15¾	15¼	15½	— ¼	15½	15¾	414
American Cotton Oil pf	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	..	63	63¾	7
American Express	111	111	111	111	..	110	112½	28
*American Sugar Refineries	115½	115⅝	114⅞	115⅜	..	115⅜	115½	7,161
*American Sugar Ref. pf	100¼	100¼	100	100	— ¼	100¼	101	255
American Tobacco	81½	83½	81½	83¾	+1⅝	83¼	83⅝	39,326
American Tobacco, pf	101⅞	101⅞	101½	101½	..	100⅝	102½	35
Baltimore & Ohio	14⅞	15⅝	14⅜	15⅛	+ ⅛	15⅛	15⅜	3,500
Canada Southern	17	17	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛	16½	17	530
Central Pacific	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ⅜	48¾	49¼	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	14¾	14¾	14¾	14⅜	..	15	15½	1
Chicago Gas, t. r.	64½	65	64½	65	— ½	65⅞	65⅝	350
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	76¾	76⅝	75¾	76⅛	— ⅛	76	76⅛	1,320
Chicago & Northwestern	102⅜	103	102⅜	103	+ ¼	102¾	103	5,310
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145½	145½	145¼	145¼	..	145½	146	315
C., M. & St. Paul	76¾	76¾	76¼	76⅝	— ⅛	76½	76⅝	11,807
C., M. & St. Paul pf	120½	120½	120½	120½	..	120½	120⅝	187
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛	70	70¼	6,086
Cleveland & Pittsburg	160	160	160	160	..	35½	36¼	120
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	..	100	..	1
Consolidated Gas Company	150	150	148¼	150	..	20½	27	100
Delaware & Hudson	127½	127½	127¼	127¼	..	148⅝	150½	85
Delaware, Lack. & West	160½	160½	160¼	160½	+ ⅝	126½	127⅝	17
Denver & Rio Grande pf	46⅝	47⅛	46⅝	46⅞	..	160½	161½	218
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	17½	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ¼	46⅜	47	1,670
Erie 1st pf	39	39	39	39	+ ¼	17¼	17½	3,305
General Electric	36	36¼	35½	36	+ ¼	38½	39½	324
Illinois Central	96	96	95	95	— 1¼	96	96	100
Iowa Central pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	— ½	35	36	105
Laclede Gas	28¼	29	28	28¼	+ ⅛	28¼	28¾	1,300
Lake Erie & Western	82	82	82	82	— ½	81	83	100
Lake Shore	19¼	19¼	19	19	— 1	18¾	19¾	300
Long Island	147⅞	147⅞	147⅛	147⅛	..	146	147	10
Louisville & Nashville	50¾	51	50¼	50⅜	— ¾	81	84	120
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	18	21	18	21	+1	50⅜	50⅞	11,745
Manhattan Con	103⅛	104½	103⅛	103⅝	+ ⅛	18	21	800
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	50½	50½	50½	50½	..	103⅜	104¼	1,613
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11¾	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼	50¼	51	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	— ¼	11½	11⅝	500
Missouri Pacific	23	23¼	22⅞	23	— ½	26¾	27	1,100
*National Lead Co	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	— ½	23	23¼	625
*National Lead Co. pf	86¾	87	86¼	86¾	— ½	23¼	23½	206
National Linseed Oil	16	16	16	16	— ½	86¾	87¼	500
New-England	45	45	45	45	— 1	16	17	100
New-Jersey Central	105	105½	105	105½	— ⅛	46	46	110
New-York Central	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	— ½	105⅝	105¾	700
New-York Chi. & St. L.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅜	96	97	177
New-York, Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	..	13¾	14½	110
New-York, Sus. & West	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼	9¼	9⅝	350
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	23¾	24	23¾	24	— ½	24	25	250
Norfolk & Western pf	63⅞	63⅞	63¾	63¾	..	63⅞	64	600
North American	5½	5½	5½	5¾	+ ¼	5¼	5¼	1,245
Northern Pacific	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛	1½	1⅝	2,196
Northern Pacific pf	12	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛	11⅝	12	1,035
Ontario & Western	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	..	14¼	14⅝	100
Oregon Improvement, t. r.	2	2	2	2	..	2	4	100
Oregon S. L. & U. N.	3½	3½	3½	3½	..	3½	4	5
Pacific Mail	25¼	27½	25¼	27½	+2	27½	28	2,161
Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd.	10¼	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	..	10¼	10⅝	1,830
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	..	4¾	5	200
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10¾	11½	10¾	11½	+1	11½	12	2,400
Southern Railway	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜	18½	19½	300
Southern Railway pf	9½	9½	9½	9¾	..	9	9⅜	350
Tennessee Coal & Iron	27½	27½	25⅝	26⅛	— 1½	28¾	29	1,035
Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8	..	26⅛	26¼	8,091
Union Pacific, t. r.	6½	6⅝	6⅜	6½	— ⅛	8	8½	100
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	4	4	4	4	..	6⅝	6⅞	810
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	..	3½	4	300
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	9¼	9¼	9	9	— ⅛	4½	4¾	1,175
U. S. Cordage, gtd., t. r.	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ½	9	9½	600
*United States Leather	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛	19¼	19	250
*United States Leather pf	60⅝	61	60⅛	60⅜	— ⅜	9¼	9⅝	360
United States Rubber	25½	25½	25½	25½	..	60¼	60⅞	6,550
United States Rubber pf	84	84	84	84	..	26	26½	130
Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛	83⅜	86	194
Wabash pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜	6¼	6¾	200
Wells-Fargo Express	97	98	97	98	..	16¾	17	1,660
Western Union	85	85	84½	84½	..	96	100	15
†Western Union Telegraph	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	— ¼	83½	83¾	1,620
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	+ ⅛	9⅜	9¾	2,140

Total sales 143,415

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	68¼	68¼	68¼	68⅜	—1⅛	68¼	68¾	25,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Brunswick	.06	.06	.06	.06	..	..	..	2,000

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	4,000	69¾	
Ath., Col. & Pac 1st	3,000	23¼	
Atch, Topeka & S F 4s Trust Co Certfs	20,000	76¾	
Atch, Topeka & S F 4s	4,000	76½	
Atch, Topeka & S F 4s when issued	5,000	78½	
	10,000	78⅝	
	500	79½	
	5,000	78⅝	
	15,000	78⅝	
Atch, Topeka & S F adjustment 4s when issued	1,000	74	
	5,000	44⅛	
	4,000	44⅜	
	10,000	44½	
Atch, Topeka & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A	1,000	24	
Trust Co Certfs 1st installment paid	4,000	24½	
	10,000	24½	
	1,000	24⅝	
	5,000	24⅝	
	25,000	24⅜	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	10,000	113½	
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	2,000	100½	
	1,000	100½	
Bur, C Rap & N 1st	3,000	102	
Collat Trust 5s	2,000	108½	
	1,000@20F	108½	
Central of N J 1st Consol, 1897	2,000	110½	
	7,000	110⅝	
Central of N J Gen 5s	1,000	117¼	
Central Pac G 6s, 1897	2,000	102	
Cent Pac 6s, 1898	1,000	103	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	7,000	72	
Chi, Bur & Qy Deb 5s	1,000	100	
	1,000	99½	
Chi & East Ill Gen 5s	3,000	102	
	5,000	101½	
Chicago & Erie 1st	1,000	110½	
Chicago & Mil 1st	1,000	106	
Chi, R I & Pac Ext 5s	5,000	103⅛	
	2,000	103¼	
	8,000	103⅜	
	1,000	103⅜	
C, St P, M & O Cons	2,000	126	
Cleve, C, Chi & St L	70	70	
Cin, Wab & M Div 4s	10,000	90	
Cleve. C., Chi & St L St Louis Div 4s	10,000@20F	93½	
	2,000	94½	
Den & Rio Grande 4s	3,000	88⅝	
	2,000	88¾	
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	10,000	108	
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s	15,000	65½	
	10,000	65½	
	1,000	65½	
Flint & Pere M 5s	1,000	91	
Fulton Elevated 1st	3,000	54	
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s	10,000	92¾	
	5,000	92¼	
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s	5,000	90⅜	
Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	2,000	113	
Iowa Central 1st 5s	8,000	94½	
Kans City & Pac 1st	3,000	71	
Knoxville & Ohio 1st	5,000	114	
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	2,000	94½	
	1,000	95	
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s	4,000	116	
Lehigh Vly Term 5s	3,000	112	
Lehigh & W-B Con, Assented	5,000	104½	
Lexington Av & P F 1st	35,000	111½	
Louisville & Nashville Nash, Fla & Shef 1st	15,000	80½	
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s	6,000	79	
Lo, N A & Chi 1st	2,000	113	
Lo, N A & Chi G M	3,000	73⅝	
Manhattan Ry Con 4s	20,000s20F	95⅞	
	5,000s20F	96	
Metropolitan Elev 2d	10,000	102¾	
Mich Central Cons 7s	5,000	118	
Mil & St Paul 1st, Chi & Mo Riv 5s	1,000	108¼	
Chi & Pac West 5s	2,000	113½	
Minn & St L Con 5s	2,000	100⅝	
	1,000	101⅛	
Mo, Kan & Tex 1st 4s	5,000	85½	
	1,000	85¾	
	2,000	85¼	
Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	3,000	58	
	2,000	57⅜	
	8,000	57½	
	2,000	57⅝	
	1,000	57½	
Total sales			

Mo, Kan & East 1st	2,000	92	
	2,000	92¼	
Mobile & Ohio New 6s	3,000	118¼	
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	2,000c	66¼	
	14,000	66½	
	1,000	66½	
	500	66½	
	1,000	66	
N Y Central 1st Coup	10,000	120	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s	1,000	104½	
N Y, Ontario & West Refunding 4s	1,000	90	
Northern Illinois 1st	1,000	106	
North Pac 1st Coup	5,000	116¾	
North Pac 1st Reg	5,000	116½	
North Pac 2d Coup	7,000	111¼	
	7,000	111¾	
	5,000	112	
North Pac 3d Coup	20,000	75½	
	22,000	75	
	10,000	74½	
	15,000	75	
Trust Co Certfs	13,000	74	
North Pac Cons 5s	124,000	47⅞	
	5,000	47⅞	
	2,000	47⅞	
	10,000c	47⅞	
	5,000c	47⅞	
	20,000	47½	
	1,000	47⅜	
	6,000	47¼	
Trust Co Certfs	28,000	47⅜	
Nor Pac Col Trust Nts	1,000	90¼	
	6,000	90	
	5,000	89¾	
	10,000	89¾	
North Pac Term 1st	5,000	105	
Ohio & Mississippi 1st Springfield Div	7,000	105½	
Oregon Improvement 1st	2,000	81½	
Oregon Imp Co Con 5s Trust Receipts	7,000	20	
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs	9,000	66½	
Oregon Short Line 6s	2,000	107	
Peoria, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div	2,000	101	
Peoria & Eastern 1st	14,000	79	
Peoria & Eastern Inc	10,000	19	
Philadelphia & Reading 1st Pref Inc	10,000	20½	
3d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st installment paid	10,000	70	
3d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st installment paid	5,000	69¾	
Phil & Reading Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs	5,000	77⅞	
	5,000	77⅞	
Pittsburg & Connellsv 1st 7s	15,000	101¾	
Rio Grande Western 1st	1,000	75¼	
	2,000s3	75	
Roch & Pitts Cons	2,000	118½	
St Louis & Iron Mt 2d	1,000	103	
St L & S F Trust 5s	1,000	88	
St L & S F Con 4s	1,000	36	
St Paul City Ry, Cable Gtd 5s	2,000	90	
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	2,000	94½	
So Pac of Ariz 1st	11,000	95½	
So Pac of Cal 1st	2,000	110¼	
So Pac, N Mex 1st	10,000	105⅝	
Southern Railway 1st 5s	2,000	107⅜	
	2,000	107½	
Union Elevated 1st 6s	2,000	98½	
Union Pac 6s, 1897	1,000	103½	
Union Pac 1st, 1899	10,000	104⅛	
Union Pacific Gold 6s Col Trust Notes	1,000	94½	
Wabash 1st 5s	9,000	107	
	1,000	107⅜	
	1,000	107	
Wabash 2d 5s	12,000c5F	74½	
West Shore Gtd 4s	1,000	107¾	
West N Y & Penn Inc	3,000	15	
	7,000	14½	
	10,000	14½	
	4,000	14¾	
	6,000	14½	
Total sales			

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref	115¼	115½	114⅝	115¼	2,200
Am. Tobacco	81½	83⅝	81½	83⅜	29,480
At., Top. & S. F.	14⅞	15	14⅜	14⅞	730
Chicago Gas	64½	64¾	64½	64¾	20
Ch., R. I. & P.	70	70¾	69⅞	70¼	1,530
Ch., Bur. & Q.	75⅞	76⅛	75⅞	76	2,220
Ch., Mil. & St. P.	76⅞	76⅞	76½	76⅝	7,640
Cent of N. J.	104⅞	105¼	104⅜	104¾	30
Dist. & C. F.	17⅝	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	2,000
Gen. Electric	35⅞	36½	35⅞	36	1,060
Louis. & Nash.	51	51	50⅜	50⅝	1,060
Manhattan	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	20
Mo. Pacific	22¾	23¼	23	23⅛	50
Nor. Pacific	1¾	1⅝	1½	1½	50
Nor. Pacific pf.	11⅞	11¾	11½	11⅝	130
Phil. & Reading	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	60
Pacific Mail	25½	26	25½	26	110
Southern Ry	28⅝	28⅞	28⅞	29⅛	130
Tenn. C. & I.	27⅛	27⅛	25½	26	210
Union Pacific	6½	6¾	6½	6½	20
U. S. Cordage	4½	4¾	4½	4⅝	410
West. Union	83⅝	83⅝	83¼	83⅝	1,040
Wheel. & L. E. pf	32½	32½	32½	32½	10

Total sales 50,400

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d ctfs	24¾	24¾	24¾	24⅞	$22,000
C., B. & Q. Con.	118	118	118	118	2,000
Mo., K. & T. 2d	57¾	57¾	57¼	57¼	12,000
Nor. Pac. Con.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47½	10,000

Total sales $46,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.06	.06	.06	.06	3,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	50
C. & Cripple Cr.	.07	.07	.07	.07	500
Croesus	.03	.03	.03	.03	100
Crown Point	.45	.45	.45	.45	300
Chrysolite	.17	.17	.17	.17	200
Golden Fleece	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	500
Isabella	.60	.60	.60	.60	200
Leadville	.15	.15	.15	.15	300
Mt. Rosa	.14	.14	.14	.14	600
Portland	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	200
Sierra Nevada	.75	.75	.75	.75	100
Victor	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	6.62½	100

Total sales 6,250

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	62	62⅝	61⅝	62¼	877,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.17	.16
Belcher	.38	.30
Bodie Consolidated	.65	*.68
Bulwer	.30	.27
Challar	.38	.35
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	.50	.48
Crown Point	1.60	1.65
Gould & Curry	.61	.41
Hale & Norcross	.82	.32
Mexican	1.15	*1.15
Mono	.55	.55
Ophir	.13	*.13
Potosi	1.15	*1.20
Savage	.43	*.45
Sierra Nevada	.88	.84
Union Consolidated	.71	.71
Utah	.64	.63
Yellow Jacket	.10	.10

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 20.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.58	.60
Anaconda	.68½	.67½
Portland	1.53	1.50
Argentum	.61½	.61½
Isabella	.57	.57
Union	.80½	.81
Consolidated	.17½	.17½
Pharmacist	.14	.14
Work	.15½	.15½
Alamo	.07	.07
Mount Rosa	.14½	.14½
Blue Bell	.07½	.08
Silver State	.01¾	.02
Golden Fleece	1.60	1.60

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

The imports of dry goods at the Port of New-York for the week were valued at $2,821,221, against $2,877,582 last week, and $2,349,535 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,873,058, against $2,989,885 last week, and $2,434,720 in the same week last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Union Typewriter Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent. on the first preferred, and 4 per cent. on the second preferred stock, payable April 1 to stockholders of record, March 31.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	93	96
American Bank Note	39	41½
American Grocery 1st	..	55
American Surety Company	..	212
American Typefounders'	4⅛	4½
American Typefounders' pf	22	25
†Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	177	182
†Boston & New-York Air Line	11	..
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	103½	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	136	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 39 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15, and 17 Broad Street.
MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders for Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations.
Branch Offices, 202 Fifth Av., 87 Hudson St., 621 Broadway, and 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL.

To Bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates of Deposit, under the agreement of Feb. 19, 1894.

Under and in conformity with the powers and provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned, we hereby give notice that this Reorganization Committee has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and has duly lodged the same at New-York City in the office of this Reorganization Committee, and with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and The Mercantile Trust Company; and at Berlin and London with the Deutsche Bank.

At each of said places also will be found printed copies of said Plan and Agreement for distribution to Bondholders and Certificate holders.

Dated New-York, March 16th, 1896.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice Chairman.
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } of Counsel.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, }
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Northern Pacific R. R. Company's

General First Mortgage Bonds,
General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Branch Road Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock,
and
Trust Company's Receipts for the above-described bonds.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, March 16, 1896.

Pursuant to the announcement of the Committees, of which Mr. Edward D. Adams and Mr. Brayton Ives, respectively, are Chairmen, a plan has been prepared for an INDEPENDENT REORGANIZATION of the Northern Pacific Railroad System on a basis of fair treatment to all classes of security holders, and of fixed charges on the reorganized property reduced to an amount believed to be well within its demonstrated earning capacity. This plan has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee with our joint approval and co-operation; and, in conformity with an arrangement with the Committees, we have undertaken to act in carrying it into effect.

In addition to the two Committees above named, the plan also has received the approval of the representatives of a majority of each issue of the mortgage bonds upon which the reorganization is based.

The conversion of the General First Mortgage bonds upon the terms set forth in the plan is recommended by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co., who originally issued those bonds, as well as by the German Committee of General First Mortgage Bondholders.

All holders of the above-described bonds, notes, and stocks, are notified to deposit the same as required by said plan.

Securities not so deposited will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

Holders of receipts of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the existing Bondholders' Agreement of Feb. 19, 1894, are invited, with the least possible delay, to signify their approval of this plan by producing their existing receipts at one of our offices, in order that we may stamp such approval thereon. Under the terms of the plan, the Managers have the right, which at any time hereafter, in their discretion, they may exercise, to exclude from the plan any holders of such receipts who shall not conform to the request to present their receipts for stamping, as expressly assenting to the plan.

Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us, as all depositors are bound thereby. They set forth in detail many features which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that the prompt consummation of the plan will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place this vast property on a sound and conservative basis.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, which may be desired by security holders, will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

Holders of the bonds issued by the following Companies are requested to communicate with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, or with the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, giving the amount of their holdings, and stating whether held in bonds or certificates of deposit:

Central Washington Railroad Company.
Coeur d'Alene R'way and Navigation Company.
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Minnesota Division.)
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Dakota Division.)
Helena and Red Mountain Railroad Company.
James River Valley Railroad Company.
Northern Pacific and Montana R. R. Company.
Northern Pacific and Manitoba R'way Company terminal bonds.
Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern R. R. Company.
Spokane and Palouse Railway Company.

In order to deal equitably with the holders of these Branch Bonds, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately, and upon its own individual merits.

After hearing from a large proportion of each class of these bondholders, steps will be taken to arrive at some fair basis of adjustment, for which General Lien 3 Per Cent. Bonds and new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates have been reserved under this plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Collateral Trust Notes.

The undersigned Committee under the Collateral Trust Indenture of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, dated May 1st, 1893, have received from the Reorganization Committee of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company their Plan of Reorganization, dated the 16th instant, in which it is proposed that you shall deposit your Notes at one of the three Depositaries designated in said Plan, and receive therefor under the Reorganization Plan 3 per cent. in cash May 1, 1896, and 4 per cent. in cash January 1, 1897; 100 per cent. in Prior Lien 4 per cent. Bonds; 20 per cent. in Preferred Stock Trust Certificates.

Your undersigned Committee are of the opinion that it desirable to accept the said proposition and join in the Reorganization as proposed.

New-York, March 19, 1896.

R. G. ROLSTON, Chairman.
F. T. GATES,
J. D. PROBST,
JOHN A. STEWART,
JAMES STILLMAN,
Committee of Northern Pacific Railroad Company Collateral Trust Notes.
A. MARCUS, Secretary,
Mills Building, New-York City.

To the Second Mortgage Bondholders OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

The Committee heretofore appointed by the Second Mortgage Bondholders to care for and protect the interests of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, take pleasure in stating that the plan proposed and indorsed by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. has, after examination, received their approval, and they heartily recommend its acceptance to all Second Mortgage Bondholders.

By such plan each Bondholder is to receive for each $1,000 Second Mortgage Bond held by him: $40 in cash within sixty days after the plan has been declared operative;

$1,185 in prior lien Four per cent. Bonds;

$500 in preferred stock trust certificates.

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, the managers named in said plan, have agreed that Second Mortgage Bondholders holding the New-York Security and Trust Company's certificates under this Committee's agreement may present their certificates direct to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, receiving therefor suitable receipts under the reorganization plan without any charge whatsoever to the Bondholders.

JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, Chairman,
DUMONT CLARKE, Vice Chairman,
LUTHER KOUNTZE,
HENRY S. REDMOND,
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
CHARLES B. WRIGHT,
BENJAMIN P. CHENEY,
Committee.

MICHAEL H. CARDOZO, Counsel.
S. E. KILNER, Secretary.
New-York, March 18th, 1896.

LOST.

Notice is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE FOR TEN (10) SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK, standing in the name of Francis Skiddy, has been lost or mislaid, and application has been made to said bank for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the same. Any and all persons interested are hereby requested to show cause why such new certificate should not be issued on or after the 6th day of April, 1896.

Dated New-York, Feb. 22, 1896.
Signed. MARGARET S. FISCHER, Executrix.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

UNION TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
Jersey City, N. J., March 18th, 1896.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½ per cent.) on the First Preferred, and of FOUR PER CENT. (4) on the Second Preferred stock of this company, payable April 1st next to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 21st inst. The transfer books will be reopened on the morning of April 1st, 1896.

H. H. BENEDICT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
March 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT., (1 per cent.,) payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on April 1, 1896, to stockholders of record March 23, 1896. The transfer books of the company will be closed from March 23, 1896, to April 2, 1896, inclusive.

F. W. HERBERT, Secretary.
Denver, Col., March 14, 1896.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT CO.,
DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, March 11, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., payable on March 24, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 14. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHRENKEISEN, ANNA C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA C. SCHRENKEISEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at office of Arthur I. Schrenkeisen, at No. 23 Elizabeth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of January, 1896. ARTHUR I. SCHRENKEISEN, FRANK E. SCHRENKEISEN, Administrators. JOHN J. GLEASON, Atty. for Admrs., 140 Nassau St., N. Y. ja11-law6mS

HUBBELL, ELIZA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA A. HUBBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Hooker, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of January, 1896. MARTIN D. HUBBELL, Executor. THOMAS HOOKER, Attorney for Executor, 4 Warren Street, New-York City. ja11-law6mS

KEARNY, LUCIA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCIA L. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Vanderpoel, Cuming & Goodwin, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April, 1896 next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of September, 1895. ANNA L. STEPHENS, HARRIET C. SCHENCK, Executrices. VANDERPOEL, CUMING & GOODWIN, Attorneys for Anna L. Stephens, one of the Executrices, No. 2 Wall Street, New-York City. s25-law6mS

BELL, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John P. Bell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Denman & Denman, No. 5 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of March, 1896. JAMES A. PARSONS, Administrator, with the will annexed, &c. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys. mh7-law6mS

CLARK, ALPHEUS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALPHEUS CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 2 West 132nd Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of Feburary, 1896. MARY J. CLARK, Executrix. JOSEPH R. GUERNSEY, Attorney for Executrix, 203 Broadway, New-York City. f15-law6mS

CHEDSEY, NATHAN A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN A. CHEDSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of H. W. Norton, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of December, 1895. SAMUEL B. GOODALE, H. W. NORTON, Executors. d28-law6mS

GRINSELL, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER GRINSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the law office of Sheehan & Collin, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the first day of February, 1896. THOMAS GRINSELL, Executor. SHEEHAN & COLLIN, Attorneys for Executor. Office and P. O. address, No. 32 Nassau St., N. Y. City. f1-law6mS

WOOD, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT WOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 245 West 12th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of February, 1896. MURDO TOLMIE, Administrator. f15-law6mS

BYRNES, ANNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE BYRNES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Isaac Dannenbaum, No. 44 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of June next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. WILLIAM WHELAN, Administrator. d7-law6mS

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

MARKETS AGAIN LOWER, WITH LIGHT SPECULATION.

Fair Foreign Selling and Weaker Western Markets—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Steady—Cotton Less Active and Easier—Coffee Lower with Europe, and Only Moderately Active.

There was a general desire to realize during the early trading in grain, as the West was lower and the cables weak, while local scalpers were most prominent; the later dealings were at a slight rally, with the close steady. Provisions sold off early, but rallied and closed unchanged, with a light trade. Cotton was less active and lower. Coffee lost a few points with Europe, and had only a light demand.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	78	@	..
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	25	@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	37	@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@	$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter	3.60	@	3.75
Cotton, middling uplands	7 15-16	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	20
Pork, mess	9.75	@	10.25
Lard, Western steam	5.45	@	5.47½
Steel, family	10.00	@	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22	@	..
Sugar, granulated	5⅛	@	5½
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13⅞	@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼	@	10½
Copper, lake	11.00	@	..
Lead	3.20	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak, and lost ⅝@¾c, with moderate foreign selling and local realizing, while the West was lower, rallying ½@⅝c on local covering, and closing steady at ⅜c decline, with a moderate trade, chiefly local scalping and switching.... Spot was in fair export demand at ½@¾c decline; sales, 116,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 64,000 bushels No. 2 Northern at 1¼c over May, spot, and 2c over May, steamer April 18, free on board, afloat; 12,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, 20,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, and 12,000 bushels No. 2 hard Duluth, on private terms, with 250,000 bushels Spring sold at the out ports for export on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 11c over May, free on board, afloat, No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5⅜c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5⅜c over May price, free on board.... Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 107,267 bushels; receipts, 10,175 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 22,699 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were quiet, and ¼@⅜c lower on expected heavy receipts and following the West....Spot was easier and quiet; sales, 65,000 bushels, including 15,000 bushels No. 2 white, for export, at 40¼c, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 1,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 37c, elevator; 5,000 bushels steamer mixed at 37c, elevator; 5,000 bushels do at 38c, delivered; 1,000 bushels steamer white at 36⅜c, elevator; 2,000 bushels low mixed, and 3,000 bushels steamer yellow, together, at 37c, elevator....Receipts, 26,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 92,519 bushels....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 229,114 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and weak at ⅛@¼c decline, following the weakness West and on local realizing....Spot were quiet and easier, with 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed taken for export at 26¼c, free on board, afloat; sales, 78,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26½c; No. 3 white at 25¾@25½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 25c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¾c for 11,000 bushels; rejected white, 24¼c for 5,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 21½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 Chicago, 26c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 27@29c, for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 81,600 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	15,000	69⅝@70	69½
April	25,000	69⅞@..	69⅞
May	1,080,000	68⅝@69¼	69
June	....	@..	68¾
July	835,000	68 5-16@68¾	68¾
September	10,000	68⅜@68⅝	68⅝
Total	1,965,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	@..	37½
April	30,000	35⅝@..	35⅝
May	135,000	35⅞@35¼	35⅝
July	70,000	36¼@36½	36½
September	....	.. @..	37¼
Total	235,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	.. @..	24¾
May	30,000	24¾@24⅞	24¾
No. 2 White—	....	.. @..	
May	....	.. @..	26
Total	30,000		

FLOUR—Millers continued to hold to steady prices, while jobbers were not willing to trade at present prices. Sales, 7,375 bbls, including of City Mills 2,500 bbls patents, 1,275 bbls clear, and 350 bbls extra at unchanged prices; 500 bbls Winter patents at $4.10, 500 bbls clear at $3.65@$3.70, 150 bbls No. 1 at $2.90, 750 bbls bakers' extra at $3.10, and 500 bbls No. 1 at $2.80.... Arrivals, 6,925 bbls and 7,579 sacks; exports, 2,461 bbls and 2,850 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 19,518 $2.25 and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.00@$2.85.

CORN PRODUCTS—Easier and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 62½@63c; coarse meal, 75c; fine, white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.50.

FEED—Neglected. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The West had taken a fair quantity of crude, in bulk, in the Mississippi Valley at 19c; that point would appear to be a little firmer, but at Southeast coast sections, where 17¾@18c had been asked for small lots, there were offers to sell at 17½c, while 17c stood as the bidding rate. In New-York there remained a somewhat nominal position, without change in the prices on slow demands, and the variable although generally weaker lard market ignored by the holders, who clung to their liberal supplies as easy on the money position, while awaiting developments concerning wants of export markets. Prime yellow had 25½c bid, while held at 25¾@26c, while it was doubtful if good yellow could have been obtained at 25¼c, with the sale of the latter under special conditions at 26c. Of crude, in barrels, sale of 150 bbls at 21c; of cottonseed oil, soap stock, there were 2,500 bbls bought at the West for export on private terms....LINSEED OIL was at firm prices; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was in fair demand; quoted at 51@52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, March 20.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed at $1.40; Standard's price, $1.40.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were offered down a trifle further to recover by the close to essentially the prices of the night before, but there was no trade of consequence. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 15,000 head.

LARD—The West was 2½@5 points lower to recover by the close, with much slower trading on speculation and restricted cash demands, where March closed 5.17½c. May was at 5.25@5.30c, closing at 5.30c; July at 5.37½@5.45c, closing at 5.45c asked. Here there was a dull demand, with 100 tcs cash sold at 5.47½c, closing nominal, at 5.45@5.47½c. May option nominal at 5.55c. City steam was at 5c, at which sales of 90 tcs, and through the week 400 tcs, for export, at 5.60c down to 5.50c. Refined was slow; Continent at 5.80c; South American, 6.15c; compound, 4¾@4½c.

PORK—There was further moderate export demand here at steady prices, with sales of 250 bbls mess. At the West there was a decline of 10@12½c, followed by a reaction, with lighter dealings, where March closed at $9 nominal; May was at $9.02½@$9.15, closing at $9.15; July at $9.25@$9.37½c, closing at $9.35 asked. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10.25; family mess, $10.25@$10.75; short clear, $11.25@12.25.

BACON—Was sold off at the West 7½ points, on short ribs, but recovered and closed steady, where March was $4.80 nominal; May was at $4.85@$4.82½, closing at $4.95½c bid; July at $4.97½@$5.05, closing at $5.05.

CUTMEATS—There was moderate inquiry; sales of 18,000 lb pickled bellies, 10 to 12 lb average, at 5c; 300 bxs clear bellies at 5¼c down to 5c, chiefly at 5¼c, and of Western, a car of green hams, 14 lb average, at 7¾c, and a car do, 12 lb average, at 8¼c. Western prices: City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾@5c; 10-lb average, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BEEF—Was taken up slowly. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best and $14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow of sale. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were about steady in price. Bacon at 5¼c, 180 lb at 5@5¼c, 160 lb at 5⅜c, 140 lb at 5½c, 120 lb at 5¾c, pigs at 5¼@5¾c. Receipts at the West, 55,746 head; same time last year, 42,172 head. Chicago—Receipts, 25,000 head; 5c lower; $3.70@$4; left over, 3,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 4,345 head; 5@10c lower; $3.35@$3.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,000 head; 5c lower; $3.40@$3.85. Omaha—Receipts, 3,700 head; 5@10c lower; $3.60@$3.75. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; steady; $3.60@$3.62½. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; slow; $3.35@$4. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,270 head; $3.70@$3.90.

TALLOW—There was a decline yesterday to 3¾c for city, at which 200 hhds were obtained by exporters, while the day before 100 hhds had been taken in on contract by the home trade at 3 13-16c. Of country made sales of small lots at 3¾@3¾c. The London sale was reported unchanged without buyers.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was a decline to 4¾c on a sale of 25,000 lb at that price, while at Chicago there were sellers at 4¾c, and the largest buyers not bidding within ¼c of that. In lard stearine a dull trading, with 6¼c asked for city. At Rotterdam sale of oleo oil at 43 florins for 100 tcs United.

COFFEE.

Contracts were a trifle more active and lower through freer offerings for local account, and the close steady at unchanged prices to 15 points decline....Havre was steady at ¼f decline, and Hamburg steady at unchanged prices to ¼ pfennig decline....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13¾c for No. 7; sales, 500 bags Santos No. 9, per Salerno, at 12¾c; 2,900 bags Maracaibo, 500 bags Savanilla, 150 bags Mexican, 1,000 bags washed Caracas, and 500 bags Porto Cabello, on private terms....Opening Call, 11 A. M.—May, 1,500 bags at 12.65c; total, 1,500 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 2,750 bags at 13.15c; April, 750 bags at 12.80c; May, 1,000 at 12.65c; 1,000 bags at 12.60c; July, 250 bags at 11.90c; 750 bags at 11.85c; September, 500 bags at 11.15c; 500 bags at 11.10c; 500 bags at 11.05c; December, 250 bags at 10.80c; 250 bags at 10.70c; 750 bags at 10.65c; 250 bags at 10.60c; total, 9,500 bags. Exchange—50 points paid to exchange 500 bags May for March; total for day, 12,000 bags. Closing Prices—January, 10.55@10.65c; February, 10.50@10.60; March, 13.10@13.20c; April, 12.80@12.85c; May, 12.60@12.65c; June, 12.15@12.25c; July, 11.85@11.90c; August, 11.40@11.50c; September, 11.05@11.10c; October, 10.85@10.95c; November, 10.70@10.80c; December, 10.60@10.65c.

COTTON.

Contracts were less active and very unsettled, with trading chiefly on local account and the close steady at 3@5 points decline....Spot was 1-16c lower and very quiet. Sales, 150 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8 8-16c; middling uplands, 7 15-16c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
March	7.58@7.60	....	....	....
April	7.61@7.62	7.69	7.56	1,500
May	7.68@7.69	7.76	7.65	61,500
June	7.68@7.69	7.77	7.65	18,600
July	7.70@7.71	7.77	7.66	10,600
August	7.70@7.71	7.78	7.66	70,600
September	7.34@7.35	7.39	7.37	1,900
October	7.23@7.24	7.30	7.21	8,100
November	7.17@7.19	7.25	7.16	4,300
December	7.19@7.20	7.27	7.17	8,400
January	7.23@7.24	7.29	7.23	300
Total				180,100

Net receipts at the ports to-day, 10,759 bales, against 19,440 bales same day last year, and for the week, 66,951 bales, against 118,537 bales last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The market has developed no further change of importance. Trade in all kinds was very quiet, and there was just enough urgency to sell to keep the tone of the market weak. Holders generally, on asked $1.30 for marrow, $1.25 for fancy Canadian medium, and $1.20 for choicest pea, but these figures have been shaded 2½c in instances. Red kidney held steady, but nothing doing. Turtle soup and yellow eye still favor the buyer. Foreign beans were considerable pressure to unload, the old stock. Green peas unsettled. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.27½@$1.30; do, medium, $1.22½@$1.25; do, pea, $1.17½@$1.20; do, white kidney, $1.30@$1.35; do, red kidney, choice, $1.10@$1.12½; do, common to good, $850@$1.50; turtle soup, $1.35@$1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.25@$1.30; do, lima, California, $1.82½@$1.85; do, foreign pea, old, 95c@$1; do, foreign, medium, old, 85@95c; green peas, bbl, 82½c; do, bags and Scotch, 80c.

BUTTER—Demand about up to the receipts; steady; Western, 14@22c; do, extra, 22c; State, dairy, 16@20c; Western imitation creamery, 12@16½c; do, factory, 10@13c.

CHEESE—Choice lots steady; fair jobbing demand; State, full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10½c; do, small, 6@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3¼@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Fairly active; firm; Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 11½@12c; Western, fresh-gathered, firsts, 11¼c; do, fair to good, 11c; Southern, fresh collections, 10½@11c; duck, 24@28c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Only a moderate supply of apples arriving and demand is still very good for desirable qualities. Grapes have little demand, but few arrive. Cape Cod Cranberries nearly out of market. Jersey berries are not plenty, but the movement is light and prices are barely steady; we make some reduction in quotations to more nearly represent the general quality. California oranges firm. Florida strawberries in moderate supply, but still mostly below fine; sales are generally at about former quotations, but very fancy are scarce and might bring a premium. We quote: Apples, fancy varieties, per bbl, $4@$4.50; Greenings, $3@$4; Ben Davis, $3@$3.75; Baldwin, $3@$3.50; Russet, $2.25@$3. Grapes, Catawba, per basket, 7@12c; per case, $1@$2.25. Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $7@$11.50; Jersey per crate, 10@42c. Oranges, California, per box, $3@$4. Strawberries, Florida, per quart, 20@35c. DRIED—There is no change of a quotable character in either sun-dried or evaporated apples. Jobbers are picking up some lots, but there is very little export inquiry at present, and it would be necessary to name quite attractive prices to move any round lots. Chops and cores and skins held firm, with offerings very light. Peaches dragging. Some jobbing business in the best grade of cherries; also in raspberries and blackberries, but inferior qualities are not wanted at all. Huckleberries and plums practically unsalable. California fruits are steady, with a moderate movement. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6¼@6¾c; do, prime to choice, 5@5½c; do, common to fair, 3½@4½c; do, sun-dried, regular, western, sliced, 1½@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@3½c; do, Southwestern, 2¼@3c; do, Western, 2½@3¼c; do, State, 2¾@3½c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, 2¼@2½c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 2½@3c; raspberries, evaporated, 18@18½c; do, sun-dried, 17c; cherries, 8@10c; blackberries, 5@5½c; huckleberries, 5½@6c; plums, Southern, 4½@5c; apricots, 9@13c; peaches, California, peeled, 11@15c; do, unpeeled, 3½@4½c; prunes, 3½@7c.

GAME—Quail, grouse and partridges in light supply, and held steadily, but demand limited. Wild ducks generally thin and poor, and selling very slowly at irregular prices. Little call for venison or rabbits. We quote: Partridges, per pair, 50c@$1; grouse, $1.50@$1.60; quail, per dozen, $2.50@$2.75; English snipe, $2@$2.25; wild ducks, per pair, canvas, 50c@$1.50; do, red heads, 50c@$1; do, Mallard, 40@60c; do, other kinds, 20@30c; rabbits, undrawn, 20c; do, drawn, 15@18c; do, jacks, 30@50c; venison, per lb, saddles, 18@22c; do, other cuts, 6@10c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts, only a few coops by express and market quiet and nominal. Tone steady, owing to next week's Hebrew holidays. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 10@11c; chickens, per lb, 10@12½c; roosters, per lb, 6c; turkeys, per lb, 11@12c; ducks, per pair, 65@90c; geese, per pair, $1.12@$1.75; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c.

DRESSED POULTRY—The fresh supplies are not so very large, still rather too plenty for the demand, which is exceedingly slow, and with the week drawing to a close holders show increasing anxiety to clean up and a weaker feeling has developed in fowls and chickens. Some holders with only moderate supplies are inclined to hold out for 11c for dry-packed and 10½c for iced, but buyers shop closely before paying more than 10½c for dry or 10c for iced and generally obtaining all they require at these figures, and we hesitate to quote any higher. Capons, which are coming in freely, roasting chickens, in light supply and firm; fresh dressed turkeys rarely desirable; squabs, plenty, and barely steady. We quote: Fresh turkeys, average grades, young hens, 14c; do, mixed, young hens and toms, 13½@14c; do, young toms, 13c; do, old toms, 11@12c; capons, Philadelphia, large, 18@20c; do, medium size, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 13@15c; do, Western, large, 16@17c; do, small and slips, 12@13c; Philadelphia broilers, 2 to 4 lbs average, per pair, 25@28c; do, Winter chickens, 4 to 5 lb average, 18@20c; do, roasting chickens,, 12@17c; chickens and fowls, average, Western dry-packed, 10½c; do, iced, 10c; do, fair to good, 8@9c; old cocks, 7c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.25. FROZEN—Turkeys, mixed, hens and toms, No. 1, 15@15½c; do, young toms, No. 1, 14@14½c; do, No. 2, 9@11c; do, old toms, 12@12½c; ch

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

H. O. Havemeyer Sells Property on Broad Street—Notable Fifth Avenue Lot Purchase.

Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son have sold for Henry O. Havemeyer the three four story brick buildings 43 to 47 Broad Street, 63.4 by 128.5 by irregular. The plot contains 8,500 square feet. Mr. Havemeyer bought the property of Charles E. Runk and D. E. Freedman on Oct. 26, 1894, Mr. Runk taking a lease of it until May, 1900, at $15,000 per year net. The price now obtained is not stated, but is believed to be near $300,000.

Mr. Charles E. Runk has sold the northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and Audubon Avenue, 60 by 100, and also the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, 100 by 100.

Mr. David T. Kennedy has sold the two five-story limestone and brick American basement dwellings 407 and 417 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, each 18 feet front. The first was bought by a Mr. Hill, and the other by Dwight H. Olmstead.

Messrs. Heilner & Wolf have sold to Henry Hawkes the two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue. Mr. Hawkes will build two five-story double flats on the lots.

Mr. A. Duane Pell, who bought at auction in February, 1895, the Pickhardt mansion at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, has just purchased from the Quintard estate the lots adjoining on the avenue, having 66 feet front, at about $425,000.

The purchaser of the dwelling 9 East Seventy-sixth Street, hitherto reported sold, was N. C. Palmer, who will give it to his son.

The committee of property owners, builders, and architects, who were to appear before the Committees on Cities of the Senate and Assembly on Tuesday next in opposition to the High Buildings bill, have been informed that they need not appear. Senator Pavey has stated that nothing will be done further by the Legislature in the matter this session.

Messrs. K. Hayden & Co. have sold for Janes & Kirtland, to Mrs. S. F. Webster, at $16,250, the three-story dwelling 207 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 17 by 50 by 100; and for the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited, to Mrs. B. Eckstein, at the same price, the similar dwelling, 213 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Louis Hellbrunn, at $7,500, the four-story front and rear brick tenements, 611 West Fifty-ninth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, 25 by 100.5.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Locust Avenue, east side, 46.1 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, a three-story brick shop and factory, by John H. and Charles M. Shipway of Bedford Park, owners; cost, $18,000.

Eagle Avenue and Terrace Place, southeast corner, a four-story brick tenement, by Henry W. Drage of 612 Eagle Avenue, owner; cost, $14,000.

Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, northeast corner, four five-story brick flats, by Alexander McDowell of 279 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $95,000.

No. 48 Pike Street, a five-story brick flat, by Morris Jacobson and Abraham Silverson of 235 Henry Street, owners; cost, $15,000.

Southern Boulevard, east side, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, three two-story frame dwellings, by Diedrich Knabe of 763 West End Avenue, owner; cost, $7,500.

No. 7 East Forty-first Street, by B. F. Curtis of 307 Madison Avenue, alterations to a five-story brick dwelling; cost, $5,000.

No. 976 Sixth Avenue, by Jonathan Edwards and the estate of William Remsen, 1,517 Broadway, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $550.

Main Street, north side, 300 feet west of Westchester Creek, by J. J. Bible of Westchester, alterations to a one-story brick stable; cost, $350.

No. 2,252 Third Avenue, by the Reformed Low Dutch Church of Harlem, alterations to a three-story brick flat and store; cost, $75.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, March 20.

11TH ST, Lot 257, map of Unionport, 100 x216, to 10th St; William P. Perkins to Mary M. Bickford $1
SAME PROPERTY; Catherine E. Allison to William F. Perkins 1
PART OF LOT 1, map of property at Clasons Point; Wooster Beach and wife to Nellie L. Sherman 120
16TH ST, 247 and 249 West; Michael Sweeney and others to Edward C. Roche. 17,500
SAME PROPERTY; Edward C. Roche to J. B. Wolfe 17,500
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, about 62.2 ft n of 81st St, 20.8x97.1x20x92.7; Alonzo B. Kight and wife to Edward T. Mostert. 100
70TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av 75x100.5; Donald Mitchell to Armintha Merritt 48,800
71ST ST, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 24.11x102.2; Armintha Merritt to Donald Mitchell 1
116TH ST, n s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 100x100.11; James J. Brady to William Lyman 1
117TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Manhattan Av, 16.8x100.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to William F. Cronin 1
CONVENT AV, e s, 68 ft n of 148th St, 15.11x85; Elizabeth Tracy to Alexander McSorley 10
LOTS 24 and 25, Block A, map of Lester Park; Suburban Homestead Association to Mary J. Bickford 1
184TH ST, s s, adjoining lands of Malvina P. Augur, ex—; Laura A. Cadwell to Harry H. Treadwell 10
LOTS 24 and 25, map of McGraw estate; Bridget Curley to Philip & William Ebling Brewing Company 250
MORRIS ST, s e corner Barker Av, 107.6x100x86.6x102.10; also Barker Av, w s, 42.9 ft s of Morris St, 200x90; Suburban Homestead Association to George Clarke 10
CHERRY ST, n s, 52.3 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.1x112.2x26.1x111.9; Cherry St, n s, 26.1 ft w of Jefferson St, 26.1x111.9x 26.1x111.3; Cherry St, n w corner of Jefferson St, 26.1x111.3x26.1x110.4; Margaret Hoyt, executrix, to the Beth Israel Hospital Association 5,300
SAME PROPERTY; Hamilton Odell, referee, to same 43,000
GREAT JONES ST, 39; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Benedict A. Klein 95,000
4TH ST, e s, 48.7 ft s of West 11th St, 17.2x50; Thomas H. Norris to Mary T. Norris 1
BROOME ST, s w corner of Lewis St, 25x 60; Samuel H. Stone to George F. Frick 1
GREAT JONES ST, 39; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Leammlein Buttenwieser.. 95,000
6TH AV, 507; George H. Warren and wife to Mary C. Warren 30,300
20TH ST, 426 East; Peter Becker to William F. B. Redman 8,500
SAME PROPERTY; William F. B. Redman and others to Peter Becker 8,000
38TH ST, 109 West; Lester Levy to Harris Mandelbaum and another 1
24TH ST, 18 West; Louise Leslie to Roean Spencer 1
38TH ST, 109 West; Edwin S. Townsend and others to Lester Levy 1
10TH AV, 84, and 456 West 16th St; Francis P. Lowrey, referee, to Charles P. Northrup 45,000
86TH ST, s s, 307 ft e of Avenue A, 21x 102.2; Susan M. Krug to Margaret M. McGloin 13,750
70TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of 10th Av, 75x 100.5; Armintha Merritt to William Bradley 1
50TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 69.8; Theodore M. Leonard and wife to John O. Baker 17,000
94TH ST, 125 East; Ernest F. Bachmann to Laura M. Bachmann 15,000
3D AV, 1,590; John Mundorff to George F. Sturken and another 34,500
3D AV, e s, 62.2 ft n of 74th St, 40x110; Walter Smith to Cornelia L. Marshall... 48,000
5TH AV, s e corner of 102d St, 100.11x 350; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to Benjamin I. H. Trask 1,000
149TH ST, n s, 383 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17x99.11; James A. Blanchard, referee, to William Matthews as attorney.. 12,900
SAME PROPERTY; William Matthews, as attorney, to Martha Kemp 13,900
11TH AV, n w corner of 172d St, 44.6x irregular; John H. Vandervoort to Christopher J. Swigman and wife 800
11TH AV, w s, 44.6 ft n of 172d St, 150x100; John R. Vandervoort to Thomas Fletcher 1,200
238TH ST, n w corner of 2d Av, or Katonah Av, 120x100; Mary F. Sinclair to William C. G. Wilson 1
BAINBRIDGE AV, n e corner of Travers St, 20.11x100.4x20.6x93.2; Henry McGarry to John McGarry 1,600
TINTON AV, w s, 177.3 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x100; George S. Bell and wife to Mary Hass 6,000
BATHGATE AV, e s, 143.4 ft s of 172d St, 16.8x70.9x16.9x72.2; Henry Schopper to Gustavus Gick 3,900
10TH AV, w s, 50.3 ft n of 160th St, 11x—, with lane; Harry K. Knapp and wife to Shepherd Knapp, one-third part 1
WILLIS AV, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 27.4x74; Elizabeth Donohue to John Donohue 1
SAME PROPERTY; Mary Killion to same 2,500
144TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 50x100; Mary A. Scott to John Farrell.. 10,000
ROBBINS AV, e s, 180 ft s of 149th St, 25x230; Frances C. Cohn to Albert Blechner 1
STEBBINS AV, s e s, 313 ft n e of 167th St, 25x100x25x148; Samuel R. Parker and wife to Alfred M. Ga Nun 1
STEBBINS AV, ss, 288 ft n e of 167th St, 25x148; Samuel R. Parker and wife to Alfred M. Ganun 1
STEBBINS AV, s e s, 288 ft n e of 167th St, 25x148; Alfred M. Ganun and wife to Louisa Parker 1
STEBBINS Av, s e s, 313 ft e of 167th St, 25x100; same to same 1

Recorded Leases.

A. SLAUSON & CO. to Theodore N. Roxbury; 32 Dey St, 4 1-6 years $3,500
CRIMMINS, Thomas, to Hugh Flood; 1,141 2d Av, 7 years 1,100
EHRENREICH, Moses, and another to Henry P. Gallagher; 1,367 3d Av, n e corner of 78th St, 3 years 1,600
HAGEMANN, Sophia, to Adolph A. Kronemeyer; 3,729 3d Av, 6 years 660
KAFFEMAN, Frederick, to Samuel Gross and another; 81 Columbia St, 5 1-3 years. 2,100
NUGENT, John R., and another to Porfirio Cordero; 62 East 14th St, store, 5 years 1,800
NEW-YORK MERCANTILE EXCHANGE to M. P. G. Dornheim; 93 Houston St, 5 years 3,000
ROGAN, James H., to Benno Lewinson; 235 West 128th St, 1 year 900
ROESER, Louis, to George Martin; 117 9th Av, 5 years 600
RICHABY, Hamilton, to John Coniker; 449 West 46th St, 7 7-12 years.....$360 to 420
ROHDE, John H., to John H. Tietjen; 860 Washington St, 5 years 3,200
SACHSE, Frank, to Samuel Howe and another; 815 2d Av, 5 years 900
TILLSON, William E. S., as executor, to New-Haven Casket Company; 3 and 5 1st St, 5 years 1,200
THE RECTOR, CHURCHWARDEN, &c., of Trinity Church to Theodore C. Wallace; s e corner of West Houston and Greenwich Sts, 99.11x99.10x99.8x100.3, 15 years .....$1,500 to 3,500
WICKS, Jacob J., to Catherine E. Gearon; 2,082 Madison Av, n w corner of 131st St, 10 years.....$1,300 to 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

BICKFORD, Mary J., to George Silkworth; Lots 24 and 25, Block A, map of Lester Park, William's Bridge, 3 years $600
BAKER, John O., to Theodore M. Leonard; s s of 56th St, 475 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 12,000
BUEK, Charles, and wife to James M. Wentz; n s of 72d St, 350 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 110,000
BETH ISRAEL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; n s of Cherry St, 52.3 ft w of Jefferson St, and other property, 15 months 17,000
SAME to same; same property, 15 months. 16,000
CAMPBELL, Sarah A., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 18 Spring St, 1 year 10,000
CULLEN, John, and wife to the Manhattan Life Insurance Company; s s of 107th St, 175 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year 35,000
CHAMBERS, Ellen M., and Matthias, to Marie Stahl; s w corner of Bathgate Av and Samuel St, old lines, 3 years 4,000
SAME to William O. Steinbeck and others, trustees for John F. Steinbeck; w s of Bathgate Av, 32.9 ft s of Samuel St, old lines, 3 years 3,000
CRONIN, William F., and wife to Rebecca Scott; 357 West 117th St, 3 years 10,000
DUNN, Eliza J., to William T. Hookey; s s of 145th St, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 4,358
DONOHUE, John, and wife to Francis J. Worcester; s w corner of Willis Av and Southern Boulevard, demand..... 2,500
DALEYARD, John, and wife to the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association; n w corner of Western Boulevard and 157th St, extending to 158th St, 2 months 1,500
FARRELL, John, to Mary A. Scott; n s of 144th St, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year 5,500
FINCK, George, and wife to George R. Ashley; n s of 128th St, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years 5,500
SAME to same; n s of 128th St, 178 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years 4,750
SAME to same; n s of 128th St, 218 ft e of 8th Av, 2 years 4,750
GUNTHER, John B., and wife to the Germania Savings Bank of New-York; n s of 13th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year. 5,000
GUNTHER, John B., and wife to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; King's Bridge Road, at intersection on n w with William's Bridge Road, Fordham, 1 acre, 3 years 5,500
GLENZ, Charles G. F., and wife to Mary A. Haslam; w s of Chisholm St, Lots 10 and 11, map of William Birrell, 3 years 3,000
GARDNER, George A., to George H. Gardner; Lot 86, map of Belmont, 14 days 1,000
JOHNS, Richard C., and wife to Martha C. Champion; s s of 154th St, 200.3 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years 2,700
ELLY, Thomas J., and wife to John W. Hartmann; s s of 142d St, 75 ft e of Lenox Av, 6 months 2,872
KEMP, Martha, to William McKenzie; n s of 149th St, 383 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 10 years 10,000
MORGAN, Thomas, to The Greenwich Savings Bank; n s of 32d St, 325.3 ft w of 7th Av, 4 months 20,000
NORTHROP, Charles P., to Francis P. Lowrey; 84 10th Av and 456 W 16th St, 3 years 27,000
McGLOIN, Margaret M., to Susan M. Krug; s s of 86th St, 307 ft e of Avenue A, 5 years 9,000
SAME to same; same property, 3 years..... 1,750
MOTT, Agnes M., to The Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 32 East 78th St, 3 years 10,000
MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 139 West 38th St, 1 year 5,000
OSBORNE, Victor J., and others to Maltus J. Newman; n s of 124th St, 323.4 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 500
PATTERSON, Ella J., and Jacob D. to Isaac N. Mills; Lots 8, 9, and 10, map of South Vernon Park, 2 years 600
SILVERMAN, Clementine eM., to New-Jersey Agency Company; 230 West 126th St, 5 years 17,000
SMITH, Samuel W. B., and wife to George A. Barker, and others, executors, &c.; w s of Central Park West, 50.8 ft n of 89th St, 3 years 42,500
SPENCER, Roean, to George G. Hart, s s of 24th St, 390.6 ft w of Broadway, 5 years 8,000
TREADWELL, Harry W., to Charles L. Tiffany; s s of Hampden St, at boundary line of lands of Alfred J. Taylor and others, 3 years 10,000
TORPEY, Catharine and Charles M., to James P. Kernochan and another, trustees; e s of 3d Av, 50.5 ft s of 119th St, 6 months 1,000
VOGEL, William, and wife to the Guaranty Trust Company, as guardian; s e corner of 3d Av and 84th St, 3 years..... 40,000
SAME to same; e s of 3d Av, 43.7 ft s of 84th St, 3 years 60,000
WENDT, Frederick B., and wife to Ida S. Nagel; s s of 69th St, 445.6 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 13,802
KLEIN, Benedict A., and wife to Lily W. Beresford and others, trustees, &c.; 39 Great Jones St, 5 years 58,000
LOENING, Hermine R. and Albert, to Virginia S. Sage; n s of 50th St, 155 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year 1,200
LEIER, George, to James Gribble, Jr.; n e corner of White Plains Road and Bronx Place, 1 year 1,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ELLIOTT, Charles G., to F. Lavene Elliott $1
HOLT, Charles H., trustee of L. Friedman, to Mary Stow 840
JUILLIARD, Augustus D., and others, executors of Frederick H. Cossitt, to trustees of Frederick H. Cossitt 1
SAME, to Elizabeth C. Stokes 5,083
LEO, Isabelle N., to Sarah Friedlander. 3,500
LARACY, Ellen, to Katherine Goodwin.. 7,500
MOOREHOUSE, Mary F., to executors of David Hoyt 2,000
MITCHELL, Donald, to Richard H. L. Townsend 5,500
REUKAUFF, Henry A., to Robert M. Fulton 3,050
STEIN, Fannie, to Henry Kuhle 700
STOW, Mary, to Joseph C. Levi, trustee.. 810
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Catharine O'Donnell 45,000
SAME, to trustees of Lindley Murray .. 9,000

Lis Pendens.

29TH ST, Lot 400, map of the estate of Cornelius Ray, deceased, 12th Ward; James Alexander vs. Frances T. Miller, as administratrix, &c., and William H. Ray, and another, as assignees of William H. Ray, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
ARTHUR ST, s e s, 93 ft s w of Union Av, 25x87; Lina Matthias vs. Johanna Enright, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
98TH ST, s s, 83.9 ft e of 3d Av, 26.3x100.9; The Dry Dock Savings Institution vs. William H. Everson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
WESTCHESTER ROAD, e s of Boston Road, s s, and e s of Ash St, being Lots 1 to 23, also 25, 66, 68, to 109, also 112 to 121, and other lots on map of Arden property, Westchester, Edward V. Burton vs. Matilda Fraser and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

UNIVERSITY AND CLINTON PLACES, s e corner, 118.3x87.6; Samuel W. Cornell vs. Samuel and Jacob Hirsch, owners; John Lee's Sons, contractors $2,200
SAME PROPERTY; William Martin vs. same owners and contractors 880
SAME PROPERTY; David P. Gardner vs. same owners and contractors 1,800
SAME PROPERTY; Yellow Pine Company vs. same owners and contractors 4,027
BROOME ST, 504; B. Goetz Manufacturing Company vs. John Fagan and Jane Crothers, owners and contractors 83
MORRIS AV, e s, 149 ft n of 161st St; 21.6x100; Thomas Morgan vs. Mary L. Ward, owner; Henry Taylor, contractor.. 35
SAME PROPERTY; same vs. same 35
WEST END AV, 155 West; Herman Swartz vs. Daisy D. Bloom, owner; N. C. Bloom, contractor 80
LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 121st St, 100.11x61.8; Frank E. Small vs. C. Bichermann, owner; H. C. Smith, contractor 370
AVENUE D, 123; Edward Schwarz vs. Cecile Hershback, owner; Henry Fox and another, contractors 21
JAMES ST, 7; Alfred Coons and another vs. Sarah Jacobs, owner; E. Barbig & Co., contractors 40
126TH ST, 181 West; Maxwell and Dempsey vs. Charles Weisbacher, owner; Henry E. Fox, contractor 90
119TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 225x100; Murray and Hill vs. W. W. Taylor, owner and contractor 619
148TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100x 99.11; Andrew M. Underhill, as assignee, &c., vs. Lizzie and Frank Brettell, owners and contractors 667

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...6:01|Sun sets...6:13|Moon sets...12:48

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) MARCH 21.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alamo	Galveston	Mar. 14
Burgundia	Gibraltar	Mar. 7
Campania	Liverpool	Mar. 15
City of Augusta	Savannah	Mar. 18
Cobehele	Gibraltar	Mar. 6
Hindostan	Gibraltar	Mar. 6
Island	Christiansand	Mar. 7
Lepanto	Hull	Mar. 4
New-York	Southampton	Mar. 14
Niagara	Nassau	Mar. 17
Ontario	London	Mar. 4
Patria	Hamburg	Mar. 9
Pomeranian	Glasgow	Mar. 6
Wakefield	Gibraltar	Mar. 8

SUNDAY, MARCH 22.

Advance	Colon	Mar. 15
America	London	Mar. 8
Boston City	Swansea	Mar. 8
El Monte	New-Orleans	Mar. 17
Massachusetts	London	Mar. 12
Tergestre	Gibraltar	Mar. 6

MONDAY, MARCH 23.

Ems	Bremen	Mar. 14
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Mar. 12
La Normandie	Havre	Mar. 14
Georgic	Liverpool	Mar. 13
Grecian Prince	St. Lucia	Mar. 15
Hogarth	St. Lucia	Mar. 15
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Mar. 23
Seneca	Havana	Mar. 19

TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

Bellarden	St. Lucia	Mar. 16
El Sol	New-Orleans	Mar. 19
Normannia	Gibraltar	Mar. 16

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Mobile	Mar. 21	London	4 Broadway.
Etruria	Mar. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Mar. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Peninsular	Mar. 21	Azores	29 Broadway.
Comanche	Mar. 21	Jack'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Mar. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Alleghany	Mar. 21	Kingston	24 State St.
Hudson	Mar. 21	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Trinidad	Mar. 21	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Veendam	Mar. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Wash.	Mar. 21	Havana	113 Wall St.
Nueces	Mar. 21	Galveston	Pier 20 R. R.
Touraine	Mar. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Mar. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Mar. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Pomeranian	Mar. 24	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Iroquois	Mar. 24	Charleston	13 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Mar. 24	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Seguranca	Mar. 25	Havana	113 Wall St.
Teutonic	Mar. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Mar. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Grenada	Mar. 25	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Alamo	Mar 25	Galveston	Pier 20 R. R.
Westernland	Mar. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Lepanto	Mar. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Orinoco	Mar. 26	Bermuda	30 Broadway.
Normannia	Mar. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Colorado	Mar. 27	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Maasdam	Mar. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	Mar. 28	London	4 Broadway.
Andes	Mar. 28	Kingston	24 State St.
Caribbee	Mar. 28	W. Islands	39 Broadway.
British King	Mar. 28	Antwerp	22 State St.
Campania	Mar. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Normandie	Mar. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Mar. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Island	Mar. 28	Christiania	28 State St.
Curacao	Mar. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Ems	Mar. 28	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Advance	Mar. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Aller	Mar. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	April 1	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	April 1	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	April 1	Newcastle	22 State St.
Britannic	April 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Virginia	April 1	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Westendam	April 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Umbria	April 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Patria	April 4	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bretagne	April 4	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	April 4	London	4 Broadway.
Caracas	April 4	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Edam	April 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Friday, March 20.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Iberia, (Nor.,) Jacobson, Gibara 6½ ds., with fruit to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 A. M.
SS Loch Etive, (Br.,) Stephens, Genoa Feb. 11, Girgenti 15, Palermo 19, Catania 24, and Gibraltar March 1, with mdse. to Phelps Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 19th.
SS American, (Dutch,) Butz, Amsterdam March 5, in ballast to C H. Randercook. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. 19th.
SS Caribbee, (Br.,) McKay, St. Lucia Feb. 28, St. Vincent March 2, Trinidad 4, Barbados 5, Martinique 6, Dominica 6, Antigua 7, St. Kitts, and St. Martin 12, St. Croix and St. Thomas 13, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 19th.
SS Seguranca, Hofmann, Vera Cruz March 4, Tuxpan 5, Tampico 8, Campeche 12, Progreso 13, and Havana 16, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.
SS Hevelius, (Belg.,) Stapleton, Rio Janeiro Feb. 29, Bahia March 4, Pernambuco 5, and St. Lucia 13, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M. 19th.
SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Mirow, Bremen March 8, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 P. M.
SS Bluefields, Masingo, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.
WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., northwest, strong breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Lizzie Henderson, Philadelphia; Allianca, Colon; Guyandotte, Newport News and Norfolk; Croatan, Wilmington, N. C.; Joseph L. Colby, Norfolk for Boston; Lancaster, Philadelphia, for Boston; Lebanon, Boston, for Philadelphia; Harrisburg, Philadelphia, for Salem; Berks, Philadelphia, for Salem; Scotsman, (Br.,) Philadelphia; Olbers, (Belg.,) Manchester; El Sud, New-Orleans; Seminole, Charleston; Rio Grande, Brunswick and Fernandina.
Ships L. Schepp, Yokohama; Paramita, Hongkong.
Barks Ashlow, (Br.,) St. John, N. B.; Addie Morrill, Buenos Ayres.

Spoken.

Bark St. Katherine, (Amer.,) Capt. Frazier, from New-York Dec. 4, for Shanghai, was spoken Jan. 20 in lat. 19 south, 30 west.
Ship Helensburgh, (Br.,) Capt. Jefferson, from New-York Dec. 22 for Shanghai, was spoken Jan. 30, position not given.
Ship Holyrood, (Br.,) Capt. Cassen, from New-York Feb. 2 for Shanghai, was spoken March 3 in lat. 3 south, long. 28 west.

By Cable.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New-York March 10 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head today.
SS Mississippi, (Br.,) Capt. Gates, from New-York March 7, arr. at London to-day.
SS Amp, (Br.,) sld. from Hamburg for New-York March 18.
SS Weehawken, (Br.,) Capt. Dolbiggin, sld. from Sunderland for New-York March 18.
SS Leibnitz, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from Santos, &c., sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.
SS San Rocco, (Aust.,) Capt. Cosulich, from New-York Feb. 12, via Naples, arr. at Venice March 15.
SS Bellaura, (Br.,) Capt. Fraser, from New-York Feb. 12, arr. at Rio Janeiro March 18.
SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, from New-York March 1, arr. at Alexandria March 18.
SS Halle, (Ger.,) Capt. Roben, from New-York March 7, arr. at Bremen yesterday.
SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Ockelmann, from New-York March 5, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.
SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, from New-York March 5, arr. at Keith to-day.
SS Gregory, (Br.,) Capt. McFarlane, sld. from Para for New-York yesterday.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Stormer, from New-York, via Gibraltar and Naples, arr. at Genoa at 5 P. M. to-day.
SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, sld. from Liverpool for New-York to-day.
SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from New-York for Antwerp, passed Start Point to-day.

Cape May's Loan Ordinance Passed.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 20.—The loan ordinance for $20,000 passed the Council last night, in order that the workmen on the new ocean front board walk and pavilions can be promptly paid, and more rapid work be done. The whole improvement will cost $50,000. The charge of the police, after being out of the hands of the Mayor since last June, was restored to him, subject to rules prescribed by the Council.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to loan at low rates.
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N.Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N.Y.
CAPITAL, ...$2,000,000.
SURPLUS, ...$1,250,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.
FLUSHING IS THE MOST ACCESSIBLE AND prettiest suburb of New-York, and D. MASTER, 69 Main Street, the agent. Apply to him at once for dwellings and farms for rent and sale.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of M. Taylor Pyne, Executor of the
Estate of Moses Taylor, Deceased,
THE CHOICE AND ELEGANT PROPERTY
consisting of
Two 4-story brick buildings and 2 brick stables, with large plot of land, known as
Nos. 118 & 122 5th Av.,
AND
5 and 7 West 17th St.,
northwest corner
5th Av. and 17th St.
FOR MAPS, TERMS, AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO M. TAYLOR PYNE, EXECUTOR, 52 WALL ST., OR TO PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, 111 BROADWAY.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, March 26th, 1896,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty Street, at 12 o'clock noon,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY
No. 291 Broadway,
N. W. Cor. of Reade St.
Six-story and basement office building, marble front; sizes, 33.2x100.1x28.11x98.8.
PEREMPTORY SALE,
BY ORDER OF THE
TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK,
owing to the removal of the Bank to their new quarters in the Wool Exchange Bldg.
Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage at four per cent. interest if desired.
Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., or No. 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1,442 Cortlandt (5136)

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
Aldrich Building,
102 Chambers and 32 Warren Sts.
ELEVATOR CHURCH STREET ENTRANCE
A few choice OUTSIDE OFFICES to rent. Apply at building.

NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY FOR SALE
FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Twelve-room residence, Pelham Heights, Westchester County; thirty minutes from Grand Central Station; seven minutes' walk from Pelhamville Station; all improvements in house and on streets; great bargain if sold at once. PELHAM HEIGHTS, Box 46, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
A.—A.—A.—
Elegant new 7-room flat; steam heat; hot water supplied; tiled baths; sanitary plumbing; private halls; butler's pantry; inlaid floors; bird's-eye maple and oak trim; gas ranges; private houses front and rear; one block from 93d St. station and Park. 122-126 West 94th St.
AN ELEGANT FLAT; 6 ROOMS, BATH, PRIvate hall, steam heat; near station, Park, and cable road; $30. 386 Manhattan Av., near 116th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

PARK AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE D. AULD, defendant.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kenelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in